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The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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VOL. XII NO. 255 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* .	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA .	MOOLTAN x.	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA .	MALWA* .	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,245
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
1st Jan	BOYNE* ..	4,445
2nd ,,	NARINGA* ..	6,607
9th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,245
19th ,,	LOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOLTAN ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec. 1925	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
29th Oct ..	BARALA ..	Buseh via. Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-30 a m.
29th ,, ..	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa Noon.
31st ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
1st ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
3rd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

26th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	22nd Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	30th ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	29th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th ,,	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	600	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Altai Maru	M. Meguro	7772	7th Oct.	21st Oct.
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5863	11th Oct	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	T. Konishi	6774	26th Oct.	9th Nov.
Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	10th Nov.	20th ,,
Alps Maru	....	7790	25th Nov.	11th Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "Shosen."
P O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
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CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
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Head Office:
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
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Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
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K. C. VIDYARTHI.

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You have a duty to your Dependents
PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY
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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.
(Established 1908)
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NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
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Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
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Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%. Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%.
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8, per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
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Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
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Price List on Application

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscibers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A well-known medical man of Bombay, wishes to engage an ASSISTANT. Applicants should possess the Bombay University degree or its equivalent. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

RS. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND)—Would you pay this sum to be turned a BOOK-KEEPER in 80 HOURS? Perhaps not. Note, therefore, that we have invested thousands of rupees so that you may learn Book-keeping IN 80 HOURS BY POST, at your home and in your spare time. Big salaries await BOOK-KEEPERS TRAINED by the Hawaid New Way. Thousands of firms need them Low fee, easiest terms. Success or no fee. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Absolutely no copy free. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. Rawalpindi.
A T

APPLICATIONS for two posts of A.D.C. to H. H. the Maharaja Holkar are invited from smart young Indians of good social status. Applicants should not be more than thirty years of age and should have passed at least the Intermediate Examination and be able to speak English fluently. Martial traditions and proficiency in outdoor games preferred. Pay Rs. 300 per month and upwards according to qualifications. Applications with full particulars and photograph of applicant be addressed to HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE.
A20997

WANTED DISTRICTS and DIVISIONAL AGENTS on decent salary and commission for an established Insurance Company, having got 17 years' existence and which has paid a security deposit of 1,80,000 to the Government of India and is managed and controlled by a most influential and respectable Board of Directors (including one Maharajkumar) in every district, division and important town of the Bombay Presidency (including States). Security either in cash or Government paper not exceeding one thousand Rupees, varying according to Agents jurisdiction is essential with a view to ensure Company's money to be received by them by way of premiums. Also first class Organisers, Inspectors and Superintendents to organise, supervise, and control all such establishments throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Gentlemen and Ladies of thorough Insurance experience and good education should only apply. Ladies are also insured. Very good prospects for devoted, earnest, hardworking and loyal persons already in the line. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bungalows for Indians, at Andheri, Murzban Road, about six minutes walk from station. Rents moderate. Apply:—K. C. Marrott, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 21025

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rupees 50,000 to start Oil Mill guaranteed prospects. Apply to P. VINAYAKRAO, Malvan, District Ratnagiri.
R R223

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

AVAILABLE.—Second-hand CARS and LORRIES in tip top condition. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD. Lamington Rd., Off Jacob Circle.
JA 20895

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—REDUCED PRICES.—Good Opportunity for wholesale Buyers.—Hand-made Khadi, Dosutee, Chaddars, shirtings and suitings, Honeycomb and Turkish and Bath Towels, Durees, Farsh, Woollen Blankets, of all sizes and kinds, manufactured in Gwalior, can be had at lowest rates. Special rates for big orders. Trial orders solicited—Apply to JAILOR, Central Jail Gwalior. A. G. WAGLE. For I. G. Prisons, Gwalior State.
T 20975

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandjbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Metal, Rubble and Hard Muram, for the roads noted in the accompanying statement. The Supply is to be made before 15th April, 1925. The details regarding the terms, on which the supply is to be made, can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Thana, during office hours. The tenders should be addressed to the President, District Local Board, Thana, and must reach him on or before 10th November, 1924. Earnest money at 5 per cent of the estimated amount should accompany the tender. If the tender is accepted the tenderer will have to deposit money as security deposit at 10 per cent. The earnest money will be forfeited in case, after his tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall in due course refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned. The District Local Board reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. The tenders will be opened before the Board's meeting to be held on 10th November, 1924, at 2 p.m. and the tenderers may, if they so wish be present that day.

A. M. TELANG,
Executive Engineer,
District Local Board, THANA.

Thana 16th October, 1924.

Statement showing the Roads (In charge of the District Local Board, Thana) for which the Metal, Rubble and Hard Muram is required for the year 1925-26.

Serial No.	Name of Road.	Minimum quantity required in c. ft. Metal	Rubble.	Hard muram	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kalyan Malsej M. 1 to 1	260,60			
2	Do. ——in M. 13 to 3	208,00			
3	Khardi Parali ——	70,00			
4	Bassien Ambadi M. 1-1	248,00			
5	Do. in M. No. 2/1 to 3	132,00	68,00	6,600	
6	Do.—— M. No. 17 to 26	168,00			
7	Shahapur Khutal Mile No. 1 to 17	257,00			
8	Do. mile No. 17 to 70,	5280			
9	Boiser Chinchani	136.00			
10	Virar Arnalla——	115,50			
11	Do. M. No. 2 to 4/1	115,50	35,80		
12	Bassein Nirmal——	62,60			
13	Bhaynder Uttan ——	103,60			
14	Bhaynder Kashimira	30,00			
15	Kalwa Belapur——	90,00			
16	Wangaon Chinchani	——	....	3960	
17	Kalyan Karjat ——	115,60			
18	Jambul Mohile——	49,50			
19	Sanjan Nargol	102,00	....	1,500	
20	Sanjan Station Bunder	25,00	....	20,00	
21	Dombivli Colony Rd.	48,00			

21035

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2—30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Estate, Nichol Road, Asian Building, next to the Port Trust Office very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazoras, Devji Ganji and Roberts consisting of rich glass ware, porcelainware, platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrah dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hatstands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas easy chairs, cane furniture ice-box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from J. Miller, Esq., retired of Custom, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public and Bona-fide sale on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamal Mansion near Arthur Bunder Colaba Road, of valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, tapestry lined drawing room suite, fancy mirror, back cabinet, writing table, large engraved pictures, teapoys, solid double iron and brass bed complete, mirror 3 door, almyrah, clothe press, dressing table, easy chairs, hat stand, marble top table, meatsafe, verandah cane furniture, Singer sewing machine, electric fan porcelain and terracotta figures glass crockery, platedware etc.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

"MADELEINE'S DEWALEE WEEK"
of
DAILY CHANGE Programmes.
TO-DAY—TUESDAY
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
IN THE
"FORBIDDEN WOMAN"
An Equity Picture.
To-day 4 Shows—4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10
TO-MORROW—WEDNESDAY
A Spectacular Love Drama
"LOVE ON THE WINGS OF GOOD LUCK"
To-morrow (owing to dramatic performance). 2 Cinema shows only—8-15 & 10.
POPULAR PRICES.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

NEXT WEEK!
A Convincing Historical Romance of
LOVE—HATE AND REVENGE
mounted with Rare Artistic Skill in Settings of Venetian Splendour
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
as described by LORD BYRON in "CHILDE HAROLD"
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
A Breathless Tale of Plot and Passion, told in a series of fast-moving action, against a thousand background of Ancient Venice, and featuring
SANSONIA
The Strongest Man of the World.
SANSONIA
in
'THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS'
will certainly create a sensation, not only in the Masses, but in the Cultured classes that will warmly welcome such an Artistically Great, Grand and Gorgeous production.
Excellent photography
Exquisite Staging-Settings
Enchanting Scenes-Scenery
with a Story that is not only Interesting but Instructive.
BRIDGE OF SIGHS
This Historic Masterpiece will commence from SATURDAY NEXT—1st November at the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 8 AND 10.
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT'S REFERENCE HOLIDAY MATINEES.
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episodes Three and Four
"THE DANGER TRAIL"
AND
"THE TERROR TRAIN"
More amazing adventures, more surprises and thrills. Ruth makes further attempts to defeat her merciless enemies—she faces death fearlessly again and again. Every second brings a breathless sensation.
PATHE GAZETTE
EVE'S AND PICTORIAL
DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHOES
(MACK SENNETT COMEDY)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 including Tax
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M AND 1 P.M. AND 5 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES.
For the benefit of those who missed the first two episodes of the great serial Film
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
These will be shown at
SPECIAL MATINEES at 4 p. m.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
Episode 1 and 2
"THE LAST SHOT"
and
THE SEETHING PIT"
Episodes 3 and 4
"THE DANGER TRAIL"
and
"THE TERROR TRAIN"
TO-DAY October 28th at 6 p. m. ONLY.
"THE INDIAN LOVE LYRICS"
The wonderful film in 6 reels featuring the famous actor OWEN NARES. A magnificent picture—Gorgeous scenery and splendid acting. TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, October 29th
at 6 p. m. only.
THE GREAT COMEDIAN
HAROLD LLOYD
in
THE TERRIFIC LAUGHTER RAISER
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
A riot of fun and merriment. Five reels of side-splitting humour. Don't miss this chance of seeing the greatest screen Comedian.
ONE PERFORMANCE ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTE.
The above programme will only be shown on the days and at the times stated. At other performances the current programme as advertised will be given.
NOTE THE DATES & TIMES CAREFULLY
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
in
"LILLY OF BLOOMSBURY"
CINEMA AT 4 & 6-30 p. m.
"PATI-BHAKTI"
A Film of Hindoo Life.
EMPIRE THEATRE
DAILY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE PRIMITIVE LOVER"
Starring CONSTANCE TALMADGE.
EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction Madans Theatres Ltd.
NEXT
SATURDAY
NIGHT.
E. J. CARROLL presents
The World's Greatest Entertainer
SIR HARRY LAUDER
IN
A repertoire of songs and sketches that have made him famous throughout the world.
During the Thirteen nights season there will be four complete changes of programme.
The programme for the first three nights will include:—
"I am looking for a Bonnie Lass to Love Me,"
"I must be the Boss of the Hoose"
"When I was Twenty-one",
"Roamin' in the Gloamin",
"There is Somebody Waitin' for Me",
"Love makes the World a Merry-go-round",
"I like My Old Home Town",
"Keep right onto the End of the Road",
"The Wee House among the Heather",
Supported by a Company of
INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE STARS
including
Carne and Kellaway——The Hilo Duo
Eddie Gray——Harry Moore
Lydia Carne——Paulyne Bindley
Chas. J. Aves
BOOK-YOUR-SEATS-NOW
at
S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
Price Rs. 10 to Rs. 2/4/-

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
MAJESTIC'S PICTURE
SHAH JAHAN
Time Sat. Sun. Holidays
Begin At 3 p. m.
Week days Begin At 5 p. m.

WEST-END
There is no Royal Road for Royal Lovers!
"The Drama grips one from its beginning to the very end." *News of the World*
'The Best British Film yet seen." *The Morning Post*
It took 12 months to make this magnificent and enthralling picture
DENISON CLIFT Art Production for Ideal Films, Ltd.
SEE THE LOVES OF
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS
TO-NIGHT—ONLY FOUR SHOWS
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION
452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of Rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:
1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Heyday) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted lozenges:—Total 452 items.
Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-
SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA

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KESARI'S
LODHRA FOR LADIES'
Troubles and Disorders
Ask your Chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM,
Indian Chemists and Druggists,
Egmore, MADRAS.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions.
Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

We can exempt your firm from Paying INCOME-TAX OR SUPER-TAX.
Consult
Parekh & Co.,
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants and Auditors. Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
(1) M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Pacsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income-Tax Office.)

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THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
OVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, October, 26.

eans of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.
rometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.926 inches.

mperature of Air	80.6 degree
et Bulb Thermometer	72.5 ,,
w Point	68.1 ,,
lative humanity of Air ..	67% ,,
tent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 100) ..	0.2 ,,
ximum temperature of Air ..	88.2 ,,
nimum	74.1 ,,
neral direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, E, NW, NNW.
vement of Wind from midnight to midnight	156 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Week. Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	h. m.	ft in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Oct. 27	8 50	27 3	27	2 40	16
	21 19	27 9		15 24	17 6
28	10 50	28 5	28	4 50	17 0
	23 32	29 8		17 5	14 6
29	11 29	28 8	29	5 33	16 10
	.. ..	..		17 46	14 0
30	0 13	30 2	30	6 18	17 0
	12 11	28 6		18 24	13 9
31	0 58	30 1	31	7 4	17 5
Nov	12 56	28 0	Nov	19 7	14 4
1	7 1	25 8	1	0 20	18 11
	19 27	25 1		14 1	18 10
2	2 37	28 10	2	8 52	18 11
	14 45	26 3		20 41	16 5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

28 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 2m.
29 (Wed) Sunset 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 8m.
30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 7m.
31 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 38m, Sunset 6h 7m.
1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 38m, Sunset 6h 6m.
2 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 39m, Sunset 6h 6m.
3 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 39m, Sunset 6h 5m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

mary of observations recorded at 8 on Monday, the 27th October 1924. data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity lly in excess. Maximum temperature wer than usual at Delhi; the minimum bove normal in the whole of the pro-

United Provinces.—Skies are mostly and the air is locally damper than Temperature was very nearly nor-

and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Mois- in the air is in defect at Bikaner and in excess elsewhere. Maximum tem- ure was almost normal; the minimum higher than usual in the north of the on.

arat, Kathiawar and Central India —Skies are clear. Humidity is in ex- in Cutch and locally in defect elsewhere. erature was almost normal except at ka, where the maximum alone was low- an usual.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and ir is locally damper than usual. Tem- ure did not differ much from the nor-

e Konkan.—Skies are mostly clear. Hu- y is in defect at Ratnagiri. Maximum erature was higher than usual at the said station and the minimum lower at ar. Temperature attained yesterday at Bombay a maximum value of 88.2 deg (normal) and a minimum value of 74.9 deg (1deg below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the neighbourhood of Poona and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minimum was generally below normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in southeast Madras. The chief amounts are:—Calicut 2.38in., Cochin 0.16in., Trivandrum 0.15in., Madras 0.35in and Negapatam 0.38in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the south of the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th October 1924 issued from Simla.

There has been nearly general rain in southeast Madras with a few falls in Malabar; Coimbatore reports two inches. Trivandrum one. Temperatures are high in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 27TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.08	+4.07
Rawalpindi	..	23.86	22.99	+0.87
Lahore	..	14.38	15.10	—0.72
Hissar	..	10.27	11.67	—1.40
Ambala	..	32.71	24.07	+8.64
Delhi	..	30.02	23.00	+7.02
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	28.02	24.39	+3.63
Mainpuri	..	33.09	23.97	+9.12
Jhansi	..	39.04	33.86	+5.18
Cawnpore	..	44.82	33.22	+11.60
Allahabad	..	38.03	36.24	+1.79
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.32	—0.82
Karachi	..	2.25	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	32.43	18.62	+1381
Jaipur	..	46.02	21.94	+2408
Kotah	..	48.66	26.22	+2244
Mount Abu	..	65.83	58.48	+7.35
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.74	—6.54
Dwarka	..	3.81	12.77	—8.96
Veraval	..	15.42	18.01	—2.59
Rajkot	..	23.81	25.29	—1.48
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	20.09	—3.35
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.81	40.11	+4.70
Ahmedabad	..	24.27	27.92	—3.65
Deesa	..	29.90	23.72	+6.18
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	35.11	27.53	+7.58
Indore	..	37.00	31.20	+5.80
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	56.95	51.18	+5.77
Saugor	..	38.91	41.98	—3.07
Hoshangabad	..	40.76	45.91	—5.21
Khandwa	..	38.25	27.64	+1061
Akola	..	34.09	28.57	+5.52
Amraoti	..	27.82	29.90	—2.08
Nagpur	..	35.21	44.62	—8.41
Chanda	..	39.58	47.48	—7.91
Raipur	..	34.23	46.47	—1224
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.81	88.91	—710
Ratnagiri	..	99.12	97.14	+1.98
Mormugao	..	87.87	89.45	—1.58
Karwar	..	115.21	113.73	+1.48
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	22.50	20.03	+2.27
Ahmednagar	..	20.20	19.35	+0.85
Poona	..	23.49	23.88	—0.39
Sholapur	..	24.44	24.88	—0.44
Bijapur	..	12.98	16.97	—3.99
Belgaum	..	45.78	43.16	+2.62
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	21.30	24.68	—3.38
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	30.84	36.59	—5.75
Hyderabad	..	27.38	27.25	+0.13
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	134.34	113.56	+2078
Calicut	2.38	139.61	96.87	+4284
Cochin	0.16	133.58	84.65	+4893
Ceylon				
Colombo	0.55	48.62	32.71	+1591
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	...	29.03	30.46	—1.43
Bellary	..	18.96	14.60	+2.36
Cuddapah	..	18.43	22.29	—4.83
Madras	0.35	23.08	24.81	+1.73
Bangalore	..	24.26	24.74	—2.51
Coimbatore	..	28.51	11.30	+1721
Trichinopoly	0.08	14.19	17.79	—3.60
Negapatam	0.38	11.03	18.67	—7.64

Protect your Beauty

You must guard your skin and complexion from the effects of sun, wind and dust. Use Icilma Cream only—*it is all that your skin needs.* It vanishes perfectly, and you will not be troubled by its reappearance in an objectionable shine. Is non-greasy, and does not contain any animal fat.

For *sunburn and prickly heat* Icilma Cream is invaluable. Untouched by hand.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores. British made—British owned—and best. Manufactured by International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd., London, ENGLAND.

Use it daily and look your best

I.C. 17.

A PLEA FOR DE-CONTROLLING RENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While some impatient landlords are demanding immediate extinction of the Rent Act some tenants on the other hand are asking an extension up to 1930. Both these demands are equally extravagant. It would be a moderate demand to allow the Rent Act to elapse at due date but when making this demand I do not consider that the landlords have made quite clear that by that time there will not be such hardships to tenants as have been exaggerated by some tenants. It was also argued in the tenants' meeting that because the Rent Act continued in England and Calcutta it must also continue in Bombay and that the conditions in Bombay are worse than in those cities although the present position is quite the reverse. In England or Calcutta there are no such vacancies in new buildings in suburbs at only a short distance from the city at reasonable rental. Even in England houses are to be decontrolled in June, 1925. The trouble with Bombay tenants is quite peculiar. They will talk of conditions as existing in the heart of the city only where rents will naturally remain high for the next decade or two. Has any of those tenants who made an eloquent speech in the tenants' meeting taken the trouble to go to the North of the island such as Lalbaug, Dadar, Kurla etc. to find out whether rooms for the middle classes are available or not at greatly reduced rents? Of course he will not find rents at Rs 5 or 8 per room as in rent controlled buildings as the prices of building materials and building labour are still high. Notably at Lalbang there are rooms available for the poorer class of Parsees at about Rs. 7 per Compartment in Mr. Wadia's charitable chawls and there are rooms still vacant. In many instances rents have come down from Rs. 35 to Rs. 20 per compartment. But the principal point is that people will not stir out of their rent controlled buildings so long as the Rent Act protects them. Are not the tenants in Bombay aware that the Harbour Branch Electric Railway will not be opened for local traffic from Victoria Terminus to Kurla and Bandra early in 1925 and that rapid transit will be shortly available throwing open newly developed lands if only they desire to make a constructive programme to accommodate themselves? Similarly the tramways will be shortly running direct to Matunga and there will be no excuse for those who may suffer from high rents to stick to their premises in the heart of the city. In the year 1926 the G. I. P Railway will be also electrified and there is absolutely no justification in the hollow cry of tenants that the Rent Act ought to continue till 1930 or 1935, in other words these people mean that this benevolent Act should remain permanently on the Statutes book.

Considering the above progress of development of rapid and frequent transit, if the Rent Act is extended to December 1925 for business premises owing to present depression in trade and for dwelling houses till December 1926 considering the increased cost of living, repairs etc., about 25 to 30 per cent increase is allowed on rents for the extended period it should satisfy to some extent the requirements of both sides. Do not allow the landlords to exploit tenants but why not allow them a reasonable increase. Moreover, to keep down rents below a normal standard means a great loss the Municipal revenue which is only made good by increase in general percentage which reflects its results directly on rents of new buildings which are already high. If the Rent Act is continued on tenancies below Rs. 50, there will be no end to the hardships of poor and small landlords who are the greatest sufferers of the Rent Act.—Yours etc.,

"JUSTICE".

Oct. 22.

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Appeals are, naturally, made to the public to subscribe liberally towards the relief of those who have been distressed by the devastations of the flood. To those who do so, I may be permitted to point out a source whence a small fortune could be got for the purpose.

Sir, when the Moplah rebellion broke out in Malabar, a Relief Committee under the name of "The Malabar Central Relief Committee Calicut" was formed and this Committee collected Rs. 3,11,140-13-5 in all out of which according to the Statement of Accounts October 1921 to 30th December 1922 published along with the Report of work done by the Committee only Rs. 2,73,102-13-11 was spent leaving a cash balance of Rs. 38,037-15-6. This amount with the interest accrued thereon up-to-date must certainly exceed Rs. 40,000 We in Bombay who are responsible for nearly half of the total amount collected Bombay's contribution was Rs. 1,43,782-4-0 should like to ask those who are entrusted with this balance why it should not be transferred to the Central Flood Relief Committee that is now in existence in Malaber inasmuch as the purpose and the object is the same in both the cases. It is highly wrong in principle and harmful to future philanthropic activities that funds raised with the sole object of giving relief should be utilised in other directions.

Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

Camp: Poona, Oct 24.

RAJPUTANA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

With reference to previous notification it has been definitely decided to hold the Rajputana Co-Operative Conference in Ajmer on the 15th and 16th November, 1924 at which Mr. Devadhar will preside. The Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara will open the proceedings of the Conference.

All interested in the movement and wishing to come to Ajmer for the occasion are requested to advise the General-Secretary in advance of the date and the time of their arrival, so that arrangements for the accommodation etc., may be made.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There is unfortunately no material improvement to report in the tone of our market, although there has been more enquiry in evidence, particularly for Light White Goods. Forward business is reported to have been negotiated in White Shirtings, Light Whites, Grey Shirting and Tinted and Finished Jacconets for shipment between November and March, but the transactions have been on a small scale and are not by any means general. The floods up-country are still affecting clearances from the bazar and until conditions improve in those districts we do not anticipate any brisk enquiry for replacements.

Grey Shirtings.—This section has been very steady during the past week. The fresh business which has been booked is reported to have been done at rates which show a noticeable reduction on those quoted a fortnight ago.

Grey Dhooties.—We do not hear of any improvement in this class. Sales in the bazar have been poor and in consequence prices have depreciated 3 to 6 pies per pair.

Whites.—These continue to attract a considerable amount of attention, and it is interesting to note that after about three months of inactivity, enquiries are now coming forward from the Madras district.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing new to report.

Yarns—Continue dull and values are easier to the extent of 2 to 6 pies per morah.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9.
T. Red Yarn Rs. 1-7-6 to 2-3-6.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 14-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38¼ 16 by 16 8¼ lbs. Rs. 15-12 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 18-11 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 19-3 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-11 per piece.
*White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 27-8 per piece.
*White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 22-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 23-4 per piece.
*White Shirtings Raja 40 yds. Rs. 11 per piece.
*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Clearences in the local Yarn market continue to be fairly satisfactory, but values show a tendency to decline as dealers anticipate lower prices and are nervous of holding stocks at present rates.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s Rs. 4-7-6 to 4-11-6.
Mule 12½s Rs. 4-12-6 to 5-0-6.
Mule 14½s Rs. 4-15-6 to 5-3-6.
Mule 16½s Rs. 5-3-6 to 5-5-6.
Mule 20½s Rs. 5-9-6 to 5-13-6.
Mule 22s Rs. 5-12-6 to 6-0-6.

COAL.

The general position of the coal market is unsatisfactory, as there is only a limited demand for the various grades, and despatches are seriously curtailed by the present restriction in loading for both up and down country stations. In anticipation of the Kali Pujas the miners have been working well, resulting in good raisings.

The following are the average prices now ruling:

Dishergharr Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.
Raneegunge Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The following is the weekly Gunny Market Report of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.:—

Heavy Goods.—This market ruled very firm at the commencement of the week but latterly a sharp decline in values set in owing to second-hand sellers liquidating their holding on point-takings. A moderate business of a general nature has resulted for most positions, while a fair line of Cubans for July/December has been reported.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D.W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 45/8/0 for early August at Rs. 42/8/0, for October at Rs. 41; B. Twills for November/December at Rs. 64/8/0 to Rs. 66/8/0, for December/January at Rs. 67-8-0 to Rs. 63-8-0, for January at Rs. 70 to Rs. 64-8-0, for January/February at Rs. 65, for January/March at Rs. 68 to Rs. 66 to Rs. 61 for April/June at Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 77, for November/December at Rs. 74/8/0, for January at Rs. 70, for January/March at Rs. 73 to Rs. 67, for February/March at Rs. 71/8/0 to Rs. 71, for March at Rs. 72; Cuban Sugar Bags for October at Rs. 85 to Rs. 85/8/0, for November/December at Rs. 84, for early February at Rs. 80, for February at Rs. 78, for July/December at Rs. 70.

For Egypt and the Levant.—B. Twills for November/February at Rs. 65; Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2¼ lbs. for January/March at Rs. 72, for April/June at Rs. 70; Grainsacks (5 lbs) for November at Rs. 130.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for November/December at Rs. 64/8/0 to Rs. 66-8-0 for December/January at Rs. 67/8/0 to Rs. 63-8-0, for January at Rs. 70 to Rs. 64-8-0, for January/February at Rs. 65, for January/March at Rs. 68 to Rs. 66 to Rs. 61, for April/June at Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 77, Nov./Dec. at Rs. 74/8/0, for January at Rs. 70, for January/March at Rs. 73 to Rs. 67, for February/March at Rs. 71/8/0 to Rs. 71, for March at Rs. 72.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for October at Rs. 80 to Rs. 79/8/0, for early November at Rs. 77 to Rs. 78, for November/December at Rs. 74/8/0, for January at Rs. 71, for July/September at Rs. 60 to Rs. 59; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 82 basis to Rs. 84 basis to Rs. 82 basis; Woolpacks for January/June at Rs. 3/4/0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for January/March at Rs. 51; Heavy Cees for 15th November at Rs. 70 to Rs. 71, for November/December at Rs. 64/12/0, for January/March at Rs. 65; A. Twills for October at Rs. 85, for December at Rs. 80, for January at Rs. 75/8/0 to Rs. 74, for April/June at Rs. 72 to Rs. 71/8/0, for June at Rs. 71; A. Twills (Safety Sewn) for February at Rs. 80, for May at Rs. 76, for June at Rs. 74/8/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October at Rs. 72, for April/June at Rs. 60. B. Twills for November/December at Rs. 64/8/0 to Rs. 66/8/0, for December/January at Rs. 67/8/0 to Rs. 63/8/0, for January at Rs. 70 to Rs. 64-8-0, for January/February at Rs. 65, for January/March at Rs. 68 to Rs. 66 to Rs. 61, for April/June at Rs. 63, for July/September at Rs. 59/8/0 to Rs. 59; Liverpool Twills for October/December at Rs. 77, for November/December at Rs. 77, for November/December at Rs. 74/8/0, for January at Rs. 70, for January/March at Rs. 73 to Rs. 67, for February/March at Rs. 71/8/0 to Rs. 71, for March at Rs. 72.

Hessians.—have ruled irregular at the decline and price fluctuated to some extent for the near positions, while for the forward deliveries which have been somewhat neglected values have registered a steady fall.

9 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 20/14/0 to Rs. 19/6/0 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-13-0 to Rs. 19-6-0 to Rs. 19/12/0, for November Rs. 20 to Rs. 19/12/0, for November/December 1 Rs. 20 to Rs. 20/8/0 to Rs. 19/4/0 to Rs 19/8/0 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-6-0, for January/March at Rs. 19/8/0 to Rs. 19/12/0 to Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 18/14/0 to Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18-14-0, for April/June at Rs. 18/8/0 for April/September at Rs. 18/12/0 to Rs. 18-8-0.

36"—9 ozs. 40" for October at Rs. 20/8/0 basis.

50"—10 ozs. for December at Rs. 25.

41 Porters for Ready and October at Rs. 25 to Rs. 25/8/0 to Rs. 24/10/0 to Rs. 24-12-0 to Rs. 24-2-0 to Rs. 24/8/0 to Rs. 24-4-0 to Rs. 24-12-0, for November at Rs. 25-8-0 to Rs. 24, for November/December at Rs. 24/8/0 to Rs. 25 to Rs. 23/12/0 to Rs. 23/14-0 to Rs. 23-2-0 to Rs. 23-10-0 to Rs. 23/8/0 to Rs. 23-10-0, for January/March at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23/8/0 to Rs. 22/4-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-6-0 to Rs. 22-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 22-8-0, for April/September at Rs. 22/8/0 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22/12/0.

45"—11 ozs. for October at Rs. 27/4/0 for November/December at Rs. 27/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 26.

40"—14 ozs. for November/December at Rs. 31.

Wheat Bags for January/March at Rs. 27, for March/April at Rs. 25/12/0.

BHARAT SPG. AND WG. CO., LD.

An ordinary general meeting of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., was held on Saturday, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending March 31st, 1924 stated that:—

The working of the Mill had during the year resulted in profit of Rs. 71,644-7-8, after providing for Rs. 80,820-15-0 for Income and Supertax final for the year under report assessed on the Profits for the year ending 31st March, 1923. That together with Rs. 435-5-6 balance of previous year made the total to the credit of Profit and Loss account Rs. 72,079-13-2 which the Directors had appropriated as follows:—To depreciation of Building Fund Rs. 13,180; to depreciation of Furniture Rs. 3,079; and to depreciation of Machinery Fund Rs. 55,820-13-2 Total Rs. 72,079-13-2.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending March 31st 1924 were unanimously adopted.

"CONCERT HALL FUND."

MISS PALAMKOTE'S CONCERT ON NOV. 9

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, and Mr. Formasji M. Chowdi, Hon. Secretaries of the "Concert Hall Fund" write:—

"A Concert will be organized at the Town Hall, by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, on Sunday (the 9th November, 1924), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund."

Donations will be accepted with thanks, and will be announced in papers, and at the Town Hall.

Admission to the Concert will be by tickets Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 each, which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, at the above address."

GIFT OF BOOK.

Miss Palamkote will distribute her new book (published in 1924) to all those who are present at the Town Hall on the Concert Day (Nov. 9.)

The want of a good Concert Hall for Bombay is long-felt, and it is hoped Bombay residents will extend their helping hand towards this object for which Miss Palamkote has been devoting her energies for several years past.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE
for general use where a purgative is indicated.

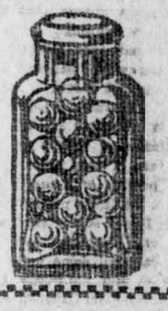
BRISTOL'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable Sugar Coated

are confidently recommended as a valuable remedial agent of mild yet positive action.

For All Chronic or Acute Liver Disorders.

One trial is sufficient to demonstrate their efficacy.



Sold Everywhere.

Also by Messs. B. K. Paul's Co.—M. R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Dey Bros., 32 Mogul Street, Rangoon.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,

HEAD OFFICE:—
I, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co.,
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

RELEASE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS.

MR. SCHAMNAD'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Mahumud Schamnad, M.L.A., writes from Kasaragod to the "Hindu":—

My attention was drawn this morning, in connection with the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Knapp's announcement regarding the release of Moplah prisoners, to a letter in your issue of the 13th instant, from your special Simla correspondent headed Moplah prisoners—Home Member's promise—a contradiction. In this the correspondent says that the Director of Information Bureau issued a slip characterising my statement, wired to you by him and published in your issue of the 20th September, as incorrect. It was indeed a surprise to me. It may be that there was some incorrectness in the wordings of the wire, but never to such an extent as to require a contradiction.

I shall narrate the actual facts. While at Simla last September, I requested the Home Member to fix a time to enable me to represent to him the urgency of releasing the Moplah prisoners immediately. When I proposed to him to fix up the very next day he said he was very busy that day as it was a day allotted for non-official bills. Then he proposed another day and I accepted it. When I met him on the day finally fixed and explained to him the case for the Moplahs he heard me sympathetically and told me that he would examine the papers and see that they are released. I thanked him said that I would give this information to the public. Then he told me that he should not be understood to say that all the Moplah prisoners would be released but however, that a good number would be released.

This is what actually took place. Will the Home Member tell me now that he did not say so? I hope he will not I challenge Sir Alexander to deny this statement, if he will. I am glad however, that Sir Arthur Knapp has announced Government's intention of releasing 600 prisoners. The number is insignificant compared with the very large number of innocent Moplahs suffering in jails. It does not matter to us whether the Government of India or the Madras Government gets the credit for it. We do not wish that anybody's prestige should suffer if only a large number of Moplah prisoners will be released soon.

An Allahabad, message says:—Mr. M. F. P. Herchenreder has been appointed special Sessions Judge at Lucknow to try the three cases of alleged fraud in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Stores in which Joochem and several others have been committed for trial on charges of criminal breach of trust, conspiracy etc.—A. P.

Mr. J. M. David, has been appointed Registrar of the Allahabad University, vice Mr. M. G. V. Cole, retired.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay has consented to open and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, has consented to preside over the session of the Sind Mahomedan Educational Conference commencing at Hyderabad (Sind) on December 16.—A. P.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 8

The experiences of manufacturers durin the past week have been variable in character, but the reports of the great majority suggest a distinct expansion of the volume of inquiry. Some makers, indeed, have had as much inquiry as they could deal with, and though the week's bookings do not include any transactions of sensational magnitude it would appear that the output of the looms now running is being fully absorbed and that engagements are being extended by sellers who can spin for themselves and are thus not forced into the market for yarns. For various heavy style of finishing goods demand is renewed strongly. Some producers of velvets are booked up to May and June of next year.

General inquiry of a useful volume is reported from the India markets, and as to-day is Luckhee Day a steady continuance of this is looked for. Bleaching, printing, and dyeing styles have all come under request, and mull dhooties and nainsooks have been a steady feature, with Calcutta as the leading buyer. Buying for Java and Singapore has covered a variety of a grey and white fabrics, and some odd lots of sized shirtings have been booked on China account. The maintenance of hostilities is at length, however, imposing a check on business for Shanghai. Trade with the Near East has been interfered with by the Jewish holidays, which have also affected Egyptian demand. Colonial markets have offered a miscellaneous business, and some shippers to the West Coast of Africa have now a fairly substantial weight of miscellaneous business under contract. Home trade houses have bought sparingly, but various fancies have come under inquiry both for the home trade and for South America, poplins and voiles more especially.

In yarn as in cloth the market has tended steadily against buyers, and a broadening of both inquiry and demand is observable. Twists and wefts for home manufacture are more difficult to secure in prompt delivery lots, and bundles for export have received more attention. Bolton counts, both carded and combed, are a strong feature and gassed yarns are also in healthy demand. American cops and beams maintain their new margins. Ring sorts are now being delivered faster than they are being produced, and sales forward are more frequently reported., Any substantial increase of output, however, would imperil the small profit they are now making. —"M. G. C."

JUTE.

Dundee, Oct. 8.—Raw jute is much firmer, and those who bought early in the week were fortunate. There was then a sudden drop in price, which, however, did not communicate itself to the other branches of the trade. The manner in whigr the raw material has since shot up in price suggests the erratic, for from being 15s. down on last week's figure, it is now 15s. the other way.

Except in the matter of purchase—and even there not to any great extent—the cloth and yarn markets have not been affected Latterly large quantities of cloth of all widths have been sold, while heavy hessian goods are being purchased in great numbers at advanced prices. Cuba has been inquiring for sugar bags. The yarn transactions have been remarkable. Cops and spools have had big sales and most books are full until March. The way in which linoleum manufacturers are forging ahead has increased the demand for yarn.

Prices:—First mark actuals, October-November, £41; groups, £39. 10s.; red S.C.C. actuals, £39; daisee 2, £39. 15s. lightnings, actuals, £39; tossa 2 £41. 10s.; mixed cuttings, £23. Yarns—8lb. cops, 6 (4s.); spools, 6.13 (4s. 1d.); sacking chains, 6; hessian chains, 6.13 (6 1/8d.) Chested hessians—10 por. 10oz. 40in., 4.81 (4 13-16d.); 9oz. 40in., 4.44 (4 7-16d.); 8oz. 40in., 4; floorcloth 9½oz. 76in.; 9.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Oct. 7.

A situation of unrelieved quietness still prevails in the steam coal market. Business for most qualities continues to be of a very disappointing character and with the exception of best dry large and all-sized coals, which are moving off with regularity, orders are difficult to secure, almost at any price. During the past week the tendency of the market has become easier and more mines have been closed down, despite the fact that production is considerably below normal. "Free" supplies are very much in excess of demand.

Continental buyers continue to hold off and, apparently, are covering their requirements from cheaper sources. With France orders are particularly few and where offered buyers are endeavouring to force prices to still lower levels. Italy is buying in a hand-to-mouth fashion and for forward shipment strives to secure cheaper prices. Conversely collieries demand premiums, and the difference in buyers' and sellers' views is reducing business to a minimum. Trade with coaling station has fallen off and with South America inquiry is very poor.

Best Admiralty large has fallen to 27s.-27s. 6d. with resellers at 26s. 6d.' but business is at a low ebb. Seconds are weak, colliery prices ruling 25s.-26s. while second-hand parcels offer down to 24s. without attracting much business. Best dry large is firm at at 27s.-27s.9d., with dry nuts scarce and firm at 26s.-30s. according to quality. Ordinary drys are slow at 24s. 6d.25s., Monmouthshire collieries are all working short time but the limited output is difficult to dispose of at 24s. 6d.-25s. black veins, 24s. western valleys, and 22s. 6d. 23s. 6d. easterns. All small coals continue plentiful and weak from 15s. down to 10s. Patent fuel is almost inactive and quotations nominal at 26s.-28s. Special coke is quiet at 50s. with ordinaries neglected at 30s.-32s. 6d.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 25.

The U. S. A. Census Bureau gives the condition of the Cotton Crop, as on 15th. Oct. 1924, as 54.7 per cent and forecasts a production of 12,675,000 bales. Cotton ginned up to 18th. inst. is 7,601,000 Bales.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 27.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. demand	615
American Dollars	297
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	234
Japan	114 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 25.

Rentes' 3 per cent 50.
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 1/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling quiet. Uncertain.
Interest 1 day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/24.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 25.	
Stockholm	16.88
Christiania	31.56
Amsterdam	11.43
Switzerland	23.36
Belgium	93.75
Athens	260.00
London, Oct. 25.	
Prague	150.75
Warsaw	23.40
London, Oct. 24.	
Belgaum	93.73
Athens	260.50

London, Oct. 25.
Exchange on London in Paris 86.20
Exchange on London in Germany 103.87

New York, Oct. 25
Demand Bills 4.48.75

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 25.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
6 per cent Rentes 23.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 25.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 304.
Conversion Loan £78 7/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/2.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £48—nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £56.

GOLD.

Bombay, October, 27.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	23-3	23-3-0	23-3-0	
Magsar	23-4-0	23-4-0	23 4-0	

Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 0—0—0
Magsar 0—0—0

Devali Moort Soda at 7-30 p.m,

SILVER.

Bombay Oct, 27.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78-0-0	78-2-0	78-1-0	
Magsar	78-5-0	78-6-0	78-7-0	

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—0—0
Magsar 0—0—0

Devali Moort Soda at 7-30 p.m.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th October 1924.

Cotton	295 Bales.
Wheat	7268 Cwts.
Linseed	19791 ,,
Rapeseed etc	4730 ,,
Gingellyseed	4053 ,,
Poppyseed	45 ,,
Groundnuts	263 ,,
Castorseed	1713 ,,
Rice	6870 ,,
Myrabollams	1522 ,,
Cottonseed	3365 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	5629 ,,
Juwar	196 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	2255 ,,
Bajri	664 ,,
Coal	3180 Tons

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 65/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The Share Bazaar was opened to-day at 6-30 p.m. for Moorat business and the market remained stalemate owing comparatively small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1412/8, India 75, Central Bank 23 and Eastern Bank 76 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 440 xd; Alliance 100; Apollo 19; Bombay Cotton 565; Bombay Dyeing 816/4; Bradbury 550; Century 382/8; Cent India 513/12; Colaba Land 161/4; Coorla 180; Crescent 250; Currim 430. David 500; Dawn 640; Edw Sassoon 180; Elphinstone 35; Fazulbhoy 861/4. Globe 67/8; Gokak 103/12; Ind Bleaching 215; Ind Malwa 413/12; Jamshed Mfg 140; Kastoorchand 170; Khatao 197/8; Kohinoor 1325; Luxmi Cotton 4550 xd; Madhowji 335; Mathuradas 240; M Petit 2800. Morarji 2900xd; Meyer Sassoon 130; New Great 392/8; New City 330; Pabani 367/8; Pearls 562/8; Phoenix 520. Simplex 258/12; Swan 1025; Swadeshi 605; Tata Mill 120 and Vishnu Cotton 1625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170; Bombay Burma 308/12; Bombay Burma N I 62/8; Bt Burma Pet 5/10; Bombay Steam 65. Bombay Tramway 88/2; Bundi Cement 9/12; Katni ord 60 xd; Katni defd 170; New India Insur 13/4; Shivrajpur 44/4; Tata Iron ord 9; Tata Iron defd 26/4. Tata Hydro 682/8 and Scindia Steam 7/15.

London, Oct. 25.

Hongkong Bank	...	£126
Chartered Bank	...	£ 20 1/8
National Bank	...	£ 44 1/8
P. & O. Bank	...	£ 10 3/4
Eastern Bank	...	£ 5 3/4

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, October 26

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	3
Elphinstone	1	2	3
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	7	9
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	6
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	0
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Rugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1	5	0
Pahelwan per lb.	1	5	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Baiance) per lb.	1	7	6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	
Phoenix per piece	6	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	8	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	10	0
Bombay United per piece	7	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Racheal	7	0	0
Gabrun No. 5124;—			
Pearl	12	4	0
Hindustan	12	4	0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 22/4 1/2 Nov./Dec. nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 22/6 Jan/Mar. nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 19/10 1/2 Jun/Jul. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 22/8 Jan/Mar. nominal
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 22/8 Jan./March nominal.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 25.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov./Dec. 17¼.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Nov. 17 3/8.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 27.

A further drop of 43 to 45 points n New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some hedge selling on bearish Bureau report. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 14 points lower. The market eased on continued hedge selling.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published in New York on the 25th instant and received here yesterday shows the condition of the crop as on 15th October 54.7 per cent. against 53.5 per cent. on 1st October and 55.4 per cent on 15th September 1924. This indicates an estimated outturn of 12,675,000 bales against 12,499,000 bales previous report. The total quantity of cotton ginned up to 18th October indicates 7.601,000 bales against 4.526,000 bales previous report and 6,415,145 bales last year.

The report is somewhat of a bearish nature as the estimated crop has proved to be slightly higher than originally expected.

The local market continues to be featureless but with the crop now beginning to move, we anticipate that the selling pressure will increase, and unless Japan or Europe should come out as fairly free buyers we fail to see how the present level is to be maintained.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 25th instant as follows:—

"While Government indication of production is construed bearish think that purchase is advisable during weak periods."

In response to a further sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 452½ i.e. Rs. 64 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Japanese Houses and Shroffs were moderate buyers and the values went up to Rs. 454½. Around this level Brokers and Commission Houses sold which caused the market to give way to Rs. 452½ and the market closed at 4-45 p.m. at Rs. 454.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 432 and fluctuated within a narrow range, the rate at 4-45 p.m. being Rs. 433. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 426 and declined to Rs. 424½ on scattered selling, and the rate at 4-45 p.m. remained Rs. 426. F G Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 386.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday and the demand was limited. The Sewri market is closed to-day.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 4-45 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Fully Good Broach April/May 454
Fully Good Bengal December/January 386
Fine Oomra December/January 433
Fine Oomra March 426.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 350 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot —Universal standard 13.23 limited request.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis Spot 25.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

	Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	12.96	—.11
November	12.87	—.13
December	12.84	—.13
January	12.87	—13
February	12.87	—.13
March	12.91	—.14
April	12.91	—.14
May	12.92	—.14
June	12.85	—.14
July	12.80	—.13
August	12.61	—.12
September	12.38	—.14
October	12.16	—.12.

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Oct. 25.

Total in Sight 4,330,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 248,000
East Indian 79,000
American 3,008,000
Other 198,000
Total Sales 28,000
East Indian Sales 2,100
East Indian Stock 39,000
East Indian Forwaded 4,000
East Indian Actual Export 1,000
American Afloat 183,000
East Indian Afloat 4,000
Total Afloat 271,000

Takings of world spinners of the American cotton 328,000 Bales.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.65
M. G. Bengal, Fully Good	12.05
M. G. Bengal, Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.70
No. 1 Oomra Fully Good	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Fine	12.70
M. G. Broach, Good	11.95
M. G. Broach Fully Good	12.35
M. G. Broach, Fine	12.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
M. G. Scinde, Fully Good	11.95
M. G. Scinde, Fine	12.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

October	22.97	—.05
November	21.80	—.05
December	20.80	plus.05
January	20.20	,, .05
Feburary	19.90	,, .20
March	19.60	,, .25
April	19.35	,, .25
May	19.15	,, .25
June	18.95	,, .25
July	18.75	,, .25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 25.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 47,000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000

Futures at New York:—		
January	22.25	—.45
March	22.55	—.45
May	22.75	—.45
Spot Cotton at New York	22.95	—.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.15	—.35
Futures at New Orleans:—		
January	22.14	—.37
March	22.35	—.37

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 7/8
Silver, Foreign 70.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 25.

Barletta Russo 63½ Cargo lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 61/.
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ Cargo lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 62/.
Tone:—Weak and lower.
Australian—Jan/Feb. sellers 63/-.
Choice White Karachi Dec./Jan. quoted 62/.
Soft Red Karachi Oct./Nov. value 61/.
Tone:—Weak and lower.
Linseed La Plata Argentine fully steady. Closed at £21 7/8 for Oct/Nov. shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay £11 3/4 sellers for Oct./Nov.
Castorseed Bombay £3/ sellers 30½ paid yesterday for Oct/Nov.
Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold £24 3/8 sellers for Oct/Nov.
Toria £25 sellers for Oct./Nov.
Brown Cawnpore £23 1/2 Oct./Nov. nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay. October 27.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 10 0	13 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	84 0 6	17 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Black	76 0 0	16 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	..
Mowraseed	10 6 0	10 10 0
Barley	48 9 0	..
Castorseed	82 0 0	16 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.	42 0 0	6 3 0
Wheat, May	8 1 6	
Linseed, May	13 14 6	
Groundnuts D-J	72 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Visakh	68 1 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	16 8 0	
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	5 15 0	
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 13 0	

Have You Seen the New Buick?"

IT'S A CHOTA SIX!

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR DEVALI WITH

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD.

METALS.

London, Oct. 25.

English best Selected Copper £ 66 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 3/16.
Copper Braziers £83.
Yellow Metal £7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 1/2 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 17 3/4;
Tin Block £257 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, October 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	57	8	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1/4	60	0	0
Do	1 1/2	60	0	0
Do	1 3/4	57	8	0
Do	2	57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 27.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	63	8	0
Copper	1	63	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	63	8	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	0	0
Copper	2	66	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchreka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		65	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57	8	0
,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		57	0	0
1 3-4 to 2		57	8	0
Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		63	8	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 27.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	0	1
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	14	3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	14	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	2	6
,,	No. 42—2	1	11	0
,,	No. 20	1	2	0
,,	No. 32	1	5	9

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 25.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Bas.s Bags Oct./Nov sellers £24 1/2
Linseed Tone:—Steady but inactive.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Months Oct./Dec. sellers 43/6
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers etc. Jan./April paid 43/6.

London, Oct. 25.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Oct. and Oct./Nov. shipment to Hull at £21 7/8 and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi arrived at 61/9 and in Red arrived at 60/9.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 25.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. sellers 45/-.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Diwali: Hindu holiday, Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, October 29.

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1981, Bank holiday

TARIFF BOARD.

The office of the Tariff Board will close in Bombay on the 28th instant and re-open in Poona on the following day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of 16th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 26th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with mails from London of 23rd instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 25th instant.

PAREL SETTLEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement, a programme of gymnastic feats will take place to-day (Tuesday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall, Parel. Mr. D. ready, J. P., Commissioner of Police Bombay, will preside and distribute prizes to the winners.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the members of the Board of Management of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will be held on Saturday (the 8th proximo) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute's Office Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

G WARD D. C. C.

The fourth annual general body meeting of the above Committee will be held on Saturday 1-11-24 at 8.30 p.m. at the Colengalwadi Lady Jamshetji Road, to adopt the report audited accounts and to elected the president for the new year and members for the Council.

D WARD C. C.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee are invited for one seat from this ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year. No nomination also must be a member of the Committee. Nominations will be accepted in the Committee's Office (8 Kandewadi) up to the 5th of November between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Thursday. If the contest will take place the same will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 9th of November between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

DIVALI FOR THE "DEPRESSED CLASSES"

It is proposed to hold under the auspices of the Social Service League, a social gathering of members of E. F and G Wards stables co-operative societies who belong to the Depressed Classes on the 29th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodar Thackersey Mooljee Hall at Parel. Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and distribute sweets to all the members and prizes to the thrifty ones. On behalf of these people the League appeals to all liberal-minded citizens of Bombay to contribute their mite towards financing this organized effort of dedding out hanoiness to those to whom it is ordinarily denied.

DIPAVALI CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Dipawali or Dip (a lamp) and Awali (a row) was celebrated yesterday in the city with great eclat. The localities of Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi, Kalbadevi, Mulji Jeta Market and Mangaldas market were decorated with flags and buntings during the day and illuminated with coloured and artistic lights during the night. A long row of carriages was seen commencing from J. J. Hospital in the evening conveying sight-seers to the places of illumination in the cloth market and elsewhere. From the early hours in the morning till late at night young and old were seen firing crackers, pistols and burning electric wires and kothis. The celebration was not confined to Hindus only the Mohamedans and the Parsis and in fact all classes of people were seen indulging in the festivities of the day. Dipawali is also known among the Indian merchants as a day of Vuhpujan or the worship of shop recor All the merchants keeping Indian account close their books on Dipawali Day. New books of account, ledgers and day books were brought and worshipped. New credits were opened by the merchants and their patrons on the evening as indicative of prosperity of the year. The servants had also their share of mirth as they were the recipients of Dipawali presents or Bakshis.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Chairman of the Gokhale Education Society in its appeal says:—

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the classes of the Nasik College could begin their regular work from June 1924. The building of the college which consists of four large class rooms, one Laboratory Room for Physics, and one room for Professors, is complete. The premises of the College occupy a vast area of land measuring 70 acres, about a mile and a half from Nasik. Every one who pays a visit to the College cannot fail to be impressed by the very refreshing and healthy nature of the site. Nearly a hundred students have joined the College, out of whom etwenty are staying in the College Hostel. Three of the Professors are staying with these students. This is, no doubt a satisfactory state of things, looking to the time and resources at our disposal.

While affiliating the College in 1924 the University of Bombay has laid down the following conditions:—

The College must meet in its own building, the Laboratory and the Library should be ready before the College opens; the governing body must be the up-to-date education Society, the College should have, besides fees, a steady income of Rs. 6000 annually within a year of the opening of the College.

We have already complied with the first three conditions and by June 1925 we must fulfil the fourth. This means that for the existence of the College, we must raise an amount of something over a lac in the few months now at our disposal. Though the time is short, and though it has not been possible for us to collect anything for this purpose till now, we may safely hope to collect the required amount, on account of our robust faith in the generosity of the public of Bombay, which has always stood by us on all previous occasions when we were faced with similar difficulties.

This College will be of use to all people who seek a head by centre of education, and as such it should be supported by every one who is anxious for the advancement of Liberal education.

In the auspicious Divali week, our volunteers are going out for collecting this fund. Would it be too much if I appeal to you to help us generously?

CORONER'S COURT.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by his having fallen accidently with the result that his feet were run over by a railway wagon, at an inquest held over the body of Sanmansingh Devising, a Hindu aged 35 years.

The deceased was a railway porter a Carnac Bunder. On the 25th instant at 2-... he was near an engine and two wagons which were being shunted. He went to unnoon one of the wagons has foot slipped and he fell with his feet on the rails. The tender of the engine cut off one foot and toes of the other were also injured. He was taken to G. T. Hospital and died of shock by 4-45 a.m.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of newly born male child.

Kuru Ramchander, a painter deposed that the child was seen by him on Saturday at about 4 p.m. when it was dug out by the police from the ground in front of his room. He was boarding with a widow along with three other boarders. He did not know that the widow was pregnant. Both the widow and the child were removed by the police.

Dr. Nunan the Police Surgeon examined the child and was of opinion that death was due to asphyxiation and haemorrhage.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Thursday November 6.

A DEATH-DASH AGAINST MOTOR CYCLE

On Sunday at about 9-30 a.m. Mr. Maneklji Dinshaw Petit, a Parsi gentleman was going on his motor-cycle on the Queen's Road when near Charni Road Station he saw two men named Gopal Govind (35) and Gopal Sakoo on the middle of the road. They were holding a betel-nut and eating it. As they did not notice the motor-cycle Mr. Petit sounded the horn. They then stopped for a second or two and Gopal Sakoo ran across the road but his companion Gopal Govind dashed against the cycle. Mr. Petit then swerved his car to the left but Gopal Govind was run against the cycle and both he and Mr. Petit fell with the cycle. Gopal was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FIREMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

Ramratanpal, a Hindu aged (35) a fireman employed in Meyer Sassoon Mill was working near the furnace of the engine on the 17th instant when the door suddenly opened he was burnt. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday morning. At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSLIM LADIES' EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

The first session of the Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference took place at Poona on the 20th instant under the auspices of the Muslim Educational Conference through the enterprise of the Hon. Mr. Haroon Jaafer and Mr. Sheik, the Oriental Translator. There was a large gathering of ladies marked by the presence of Miss S. Sorabji Atiya Begum, Zubedah Khatoon Binte Nazir, Sheikh Kolhapur, Mrs. Jalal Shah and Mrs. Moolvi who delivered interesting speeches. Some resolutions were passed.

Zubedah Khatoon appealed for a Training College to be attached to the Islamia College.

Atiya Begum moved the resolution of forming a strong Committee of capable Muslim women to see to the grave situation of illiteracy and ignorance prevailing among her Muslim sisters and to work out a scheme of ways and means for education of spreading and popularising it among all classes of Muslim women in India." She spoke for 45 minutes and was listened to attentively. Her resolution was seconded by Miss Sorabji in able discourse and supported unanimously by all.

ABOLITION OF FREEHAND.

The following letter has been addressed to the "Times of India":—

Sir,—The article which appeared in your paper of the 22nd instant in praise of the elimination of Freehand Drawing from the curriculum of the elementary art schools of the Presidency has caused amazement and distress to every Indian artist. Whatever may be argued in the case of Europe, in the case of Indian Art, Freehand Drawing is as the spinal cord to the body. This has been recognised by every Principal of the J. J. School of Art, that is, by every expert in art matters who has ever held a position in the Presidency. It is recognised by the present Principal, and one is, at a loss to understand why, in his absence —the absence, as we might say, of the official adviser in art matters—so radical and, in the opinion of all artists, so deplorable and disastrous a change should have been made. The Art Society of India has already passed a resolution strongly condemning the change, which it is certain will add to the deterioration, already noticeable in the quality of the students who present themselves for admission to the Bombay School of Art, which is due to the bureaucratic control of art education in the primary and secondary schools and to the neglect of the advice of artists.

AN INDIAN ARTIST.

MINISTERS' MEMORANDUM ON REFORMS.

The following question was asked at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): (a) Will the Honourable the Senior Minister be pleased to state whether the Ministers have submitted any memorandum or memoranda to the Reforms Enquiry Committee?

(b) If so, whether they have submitted the memorandum or memoranda jointly or individually, and what proposals they have made to the Committee? Have they urged the transfer of all provincial subjects to popular control?

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain: (a) The Ministers have sent a joint memorandum.

(b) The memoranda sent by Provincial Governments or individual members of such Governments are confidential until published by the Government of India.

DEATH FROM AN UNKNOWN CAUSE.

VERDICT ON EXCISE INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Mr. Dominic Cecil Gerard, late Excise Inspector, Bhiwandi, who died on the 1st of October and whose body was exhumed on the 11th instant from the Sewree Cemetary.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gerard, widow of Dominic Cecil Gerard said she last saw her husband alive on the 23rd of September. He was a healthy man and led an active life. He worked and rode on horseback long distances. Witness left him at Bhiwandi in June last as his work was there and she had to look after the children in Bombay. On the 1st of October witness received a telegram from the Jemedar at Bhiwandi reporting his death. Witness went there at once and as she entered the house at 3 p.m. she saw some people trying to put medicine into her husband's mouth. She was told that he died of snake bite. There were some marks on the forehead and on the left side of the nose. The inspector of Police, Mr. Daniels was present. There was no enquiry in the room but something was being done in the verandah. Just before witness left with the body, she was asked to sign a paper which she did. While she was at the house she searched her husband's clothes and found no money. He usually kept about Rs. 300 with him. Witness told Mr. Daniels that she did not find the wallet in which her husband always kept money. The body was taken to Bombay and buried at Sewree. On the 3rd October witness again went to Bhiwandi. She asked the Sub-Inspector for a policeman and took him with the Sub-Inspector to her husband's house. On making a search again she found Rs. 450 in a Gladstone Bag. On the dining table, witness found a draft of a report against the Excise Jemedar which witness gave to the Sub-Inspector of Police. On the 4th of October witness told the Deputy Superintendent of Police and Mr. Daniels that she suspected foul play. On the 5th she was taken to the District Magistrate who told her to write a complaint, if she wanted a post-mortem examination. She made the complaint and signed it along with her son, who sent it by a peon to the District Superintendent of Police. When witness asked a peon why he did not help her husband he said, he could not do anything for fear of jail. The peon's name was Shripat.

EXCISE PEON'S EVIDENCE.

Shripal Bachu, an Excise peon said he had served in the Excise Department for about 23 years. He was always at the Inspector's bungalow. On 30th September witness returned at 8 p.m. and saw the deceased writing at the dining table. At about 3 a.m. witness saw the deceased holding his stomach and groaning. Witness knocked at the door and asked what was the matter but he did not answer. Gopal peon tried to go into the room but the door was shut. From the barred window, witness saw the deceased on the easychair and he was then quiet. All of the peons then went to sleep. At 6 a.m. witness went to wash his mouth at the back of the house and then he found the door open. Witness called Gopal and told him to take the bucket of water inside. Gopal came back to witness and said that the deceased was lying on the floor in the kitchen. Witness went with him and saw the deceased lying on his back with his hands on the chest. The drawers were loose and were hanging from near the thighs. He found that the inspector was dead. There were no marks on the face or body. He informed the Jemedar. He did not see any blood or vomited matter either in the kitchen or in the dining room.

Dhondu Babaji, Jemedar, Excise Department, said deceased was ill about a month and a half after he came to Bhiwandi in January last and had a private doctor to see him. On the 1st October witness heard of the Inspector's death. The deceased was on good terms with the country people, but he had to find fault with his own men some times. Deceased did not tell witness that there was a complaint against him. Witness wired to the Superintendent of Excise and Mrs. Gerard. Two men who had followed witness said that a snake had bitten the deceased and every one believed this. Snake-charmers were sent for and when they came they used their usual methods for reviving the body after a snake bite. One of the charmers suggested that blood should be drawn to see if there was life in the body. Witness therefore made a wound on the head which produced blood. The charms failed and an inquest was held by the Magistrate.

Kairudin Rasul, an Excise peon, said he helped the deceased in cooking. On the morning in question Shripat awoke witness and they looked through a barred window and saw the deceased holding his stomach and groaning. After a time, the deceased was seen on the easy-chair.

Josiah Solomon Daniels, Police Inspector Bhiwandi, said on the morning of the 1st October, he went to Mr. Gerard's house and found him dead. There were a few marks near the eye-brows and one on the right temple. Some people suggested that death was due to snake bite. He searched the house for any reptile, but found none. No post mortem examination was held as the jury gave unanimous verdict of death due to snake bite. Of this there was no evidence save the marks on the face which raised a suspicion. A search was made for any note or communication left by the deceased, but none was found.

Mrs. Gerard was given at this stage an opportunity by the Coroner to examine the witness, but she declined.

ASSISTANT SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Nundlal Ghelabhai Shah, Assistant Surgeon, Bhiwandi, said he had seen the body of the deceased on the 1st October in the morning. He was not called to the inquest. He produced a certificate, he gave to Mrs. Gerard, which was to the effect that Mr. Gerard died of a fainting fit.

Burjorji Ardeshir Bhiwandiwala, an agriculturist, said he knew the deceased. He went to the deceased's house and found the deceased lying on the floor of the kitchen. The doctor came and he suggested heart-failure. Others said it was a case of snake bite.

Dr. William Nunan, Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination stated that he had examined the body of the deceased on 12-10-1924. The body was not in an advanced state of decomposition. There were no signs of violence. There was no obvious disease to account for death. The stomach which was empty, and both kidneys and pieces of the liver were sent for the chemical analysis. The report stated that neither arsenic nor any other poison was detected. Under the circumstances, he was not in a position to give an opinion as to the cause of death. Vegetable or animal poison might be broken up by decomposition.

Mr. Patcker, the Magistrate, Bhiwandi then said both Mrs. Gerard and her son did not express any doubt and made a statement to that effect. If there was any doubt in the mind of the jury, post mortem examination would have been held.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to a cause unknown to the jury.

A correspondent writes from Cawnpur:—A representative Recpeption Committee for the 2nd All-India Kanyakubja Summelane is formed with Acharya Mahavirprasad Dvivedi as its Chairman.

TILLY OF BLOOMSBURY.

CAPITAL PERFORMANCE BY AMATEURS.

A happy reception has been accorded to the Ninth Production of the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club. "Tilly of Bloomsbury" was staged at the Excelsior last night and it was acknowledged to be a capital success.

There is one complaint which had better be got over at once. When Ian Hay wrote his popular play, he did not contemplate the antics of "Mr. Mehta Ram (Law student)" in the story. If the Bombay management think it a diverting interpolation, they are mistaken. In two scenes, Mr. E. S. Mountain sports about as a coffee-coloured lunatic, with long hair. It does not improve the play; and when his horse-play is put into the plot of parties who propose on the top of buses, it is a trifle hard and inapposite. According to rough experience, Mehta Ram should have been taken to be a Nabob and married into exhaustion by the Welwyn family, but he is made into a clown who easily flees before a ginger-haired little snipe bursting from behind the curtain. Possibly the Club had to provide trumpery parts to little aspirants, but this is not the way to do it.

"Tilly" is one of the ever-greens of the stage, and in last night's performance Mr. J. J. Simmons came best as the Sheriff's Officer. His guttural parody was a feat of sustained effort, and he served well as butler, bailiff and hiccupping drunkard. Tilly (Mrs. W. E. Price) makes the acquaintance of Richard Mainwaring (Mr. D. J. Gough); and love struggles against the snobbery of unequal station. Mrs. Price was not in form in the First Act, but in the latter parts she commanded the stage whenever she appeared. Mr. Gough was a rattling success from beginning to end, while Mrs. Collins, as Lady Mainwaring, maintained all the starched conceit of her stock. Abel Mainwaring (Mr. Hunter) played his part in the correct spirit of goodwill and embarassment. The shiftless Lucius Welwyn (Mr. Leath) was in a state of broncohial articulation, to indicate, probably, his state of drunkenness all day. His son was good, though a trifle spoiled by over-acting.

The performance is worth a visit, especially after the thread-bare overstay of "Flares and Flushes."

In February next, the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club will produce the "Gondoliers." Meanwhile, Bombay is within hail of Harry Lauder who appears at the "Excelsior" in a week.

"SHAH JAHAN."

The directors of the Majestic Films, Messrs. Ardeshir Irani and Navjl Gandhi, who have already to their credit more than half a dozen film productions which have been received by the public of Bombay enthusiastically, are to be congratulated on the success of their latest, and, so far, most ambitious production, "Shah Jahan", which is now being shown at the Majestic Cinema. Every one who has had an opportunity of viewing this spectacular film must have been struck with the great strides which the indigenous film industry has made during the past few years, in respect of photographic excellence, scenic realism, historical accuracy and histrionic perfection. Most of the films produced in this country during the past two decades have fallen short, far short, of the standard attained by the productions of the West in respect of one or more of the above mentioned qualities, particularly the last two. But there have been notable exceptions. The productions of the Maharashtra Film Company, for example, have attained a level of excellence which is the envy of their Indian rivals. We are glad to see efforts now being made successfully by some of the other Indian film companies too to overcome the difficulties which lack of capital and want of histrionic talent and historical knowledge had placed in their way. One can say without exaggeration that from the spectacular point of view, the present production of the Majestic Films outdistances all others that have so far been put on the screen by any Indian company. The pomp and splendour of the Moghul Court—and that of the most magnificent of the Moghul Emperors—is brought out in a striking manner. The great theme of the film—the traci-romantic career of Shah Jahan, the builder of the peerless Taj—is itself sufficient to invest the production with glamour in the popular eye. It will be readily acknowledged that Mr. Naval Gandhi, who has written the story, has succeeded remarkably in keeping the spectator's attention and interest rivetted on the thread of the story throughout, in spite of the many ramifications thereof. The character—portrayal of the leading personalities—Shah Jahan and his four sons, Dara, Shuja, Murad and Aurangzeb, and two daughters, Jahanana and Roshanara—is successful to a considerable extent. Of course, there is still room for improvement in respect of the acting of some of these There is little to complain of the settings of the important scenes in the drama. Historical as well as local accuracy has been achieved to a very remarkable degree. The Taj, the Jasmine Palace, the Fort, the Diwani Khas, the Peacock Throne—all these and other monuments and paraphernalia of the Moghal Raj are to be seen dominating the drama everywhere The last days of Shah Jahan, clouded by the treachery of Aurangzeb and the murder or his eldest son, Dara, and hallowed by the memory of his beloved Mumtaz, enshrined for ever in the glorious Taj, are faithfully portrayed in the film. The sordid court intrigues as well as the truly noble episodes of the story are depicted in an arresting manner. The battle scene, in which, thanks to the generous help of an Indian prince, real soldiers and artillery take part, is superior to any similar scene previously staged by Indian film companies. On the whole, Shah Jahan" is a worthy production, which no one interested in the progress of the indigenous cinema industry should miss seeing.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT NAGPUR.

LEADERS' DEPARTURE.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 27.

Mulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru conferred with Hindu Moslem leaders yesterday. The leaders of both the communities explained their grievances and the main points of dispute and both parties have agreed and given an undertaking in writing to abide by their decision on the question of playing music in front or in the veinity of the mosques. An enquiry is fixed to an early date in November when Maulana Azad and Pandit Motilal Nehru will come back to Nagpur by the Middle of November.

Maulana Azad left for Calcutta and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahomed left for Allahabad this morning.

PUNDIT MUTILAL TO SETTLE MUSIC DISPUTE OF NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 27.

The Moslems of Nagpur have placed the music disputes entirely in the hands of Pandit Motilal Nehru for disposal and have agreed to abide by his decision. Punditji and Moulana Azad will come to Nagpur again, early in November and hearing both the parties will decide the dispute according to the principles laid down at the Unity Conference, Delhi. Further, the Hindus and the Moslems have promised to see that there is no disturbance in the meantime. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Pundit Motilal, Maulana Azad and Dr. Mahmud have laid the foundation of Hindu-Moslem unity in Nagpur and God willing it will soon be an accomplished fact.

A NEW BARODA TAX.

BILLIMORA'S PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

GANADEVI, Oct. 19.

The Baroda Government has recently launched upon a new scheme known as the "Notified Area Scheme", resulting in a considerably heavy burden of taxation on the people. The last session of the Prajamandal at Patan protested by a resolution against this new scheme then under contemplation.

The scheme under question is as an experiment applied to Gandevi Taluka in Navsari Prant. It heavily taxes all agricultural land used for "non-agricultural" purposes. According to it, persons who out of considerations of health and sanitation at the expressed desire of Government and with their permission have built residental houses out of the 'Gamthan' limits will have now to pay almost tenfold of what they are paying at present and even more according to the valuation of the land in different grounds fixed by the Settlement Offices. A recent notification in the Baroda Govt. Gazette dated 2nd Oct. 1924 puts this tax on all agricultural land used for non-agricultural purposes at 2 per cent on the face value. The notification is very vague. As it is, it allows an increment of taxation on such lands of anything from Rs. 284 to 100 and even more. It is however, understood that the Government has afterwards amended the original proposition, and accordingly the maximum taxation will be Rs. 45 or so, and the minimum Rs. 15.

PROTEST MEETING AT BILLIMORA.

The citizens of Billimora assembled together in a crowded and representative meeting on the 14th inst. at the Parsee Dharmashala, to record their protest against the Scheme. Seth Ratanji Tata being in the chair. Messrs. Burjorji Mengushi and Rangildas Kapadia explained to the gathering the intent of the new exactment and its far-reaching consequences. Resolutions protesting against the legislation and requesting the non-official members of the Baroda Legislative Council to help them were passed. An influential committee with Seth Tata as its president and Mr. Rangildas Kapadia as Secretary was formed to take all legitimate measures to get the legislation either withdrawn or properly amended. A deputation consequently went down to wait upon the Dewan. The members of the deputation took the opportunity to meet in the office of the Prajamandal the members of the Local Legislative Council that was in session and discuss with them the situation created by this measure. They latter are said to have shown their full sympathy and assured the deputation of a hearts co-operation and support from their respective provinces. Later the deputation waited upon the Dewan who gave them to understand that the original proposition of a hearty co-operation and support ion had been amended since. He also said that the measure was to be applied to the whole state gradually. The deputation, it is understood will, on return move to organise a Taluka Conference to put forth a vigorous protest against the intended increment The Assembly had on its agenda one item of importance viz. the new Press Bill.

HINDI SAHITYA SABHA.

As usual under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Sabha Benares Hindu University there will be All-India Hindi Competition Debate during the University Convocation Week. The subject for this year is 'Intermixture of Politics and Dharma is detrimental to the best interests of the World.' Every College can send two representatives, one for and the other against. The Sabha will be glad to meet the representatives of national institutions also. Four prizes shall be awarded, two to the first two best speakers, third to the best speaker from non-Hindi speaking Provinces, and the last to the best lady speaker.

2. There will also be an Inter-block competition Debate on or about convocation. The subject for this year is "Far Hindi be ne the Lingua Franca of India it is very necessary that it should be closely related with Sanskrit. Every Block of the Hostels of the University will be represented by two representatives one for and one against.

Two prizes shal be awarded to the first two best speakers.

3. One prize shall be awarded to the best Essay on "Amelioration of Untouchable." The competition is open to the Students of the University only.

4. Actual dates will be announced later on. All communications should be sent to Mukut Behari Gupta, Secretary, Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Benares Hindu University.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCEKY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

The Parsi Athletes having notified their inability to turn up, the Imperial Bank played the "Times of India" on Monday evening and the game resulted in a win for the newspaper team by four goals to nil. Since the drubbing from the City Police, the "Times" have improved a great deal and thoroughly deserved to win on the day's play. The Bank had a decent forward line but a poor half line to support it. The first two goals were due to the poor judgment of the Bank goalie Morris who rushed out of his place. Off a long pass from the half line the "Times" forwards Carey and Coutinho got away. Morris missed the ball and Coutinho just managed to direct it into the goal.

The Bank quintette had very little support from their first line of defence and would not rush in the striking area which deprived them of some excellent opportunities. The "Times" had the better of exchanges in both halves and with more accuracy would have won by larger margin. The Bank defence was severely tried during the latter half when three more goals were added. Coutinho scored the second, five minutes after the restart and Miranda and scored one each soon after. Edwards, the "Times" left back kept ahead and put the Bank forwards offside every time.

The teams were:—

"Times of India":—Sampson; Familia and K. Edwards; Weeks, Lyon and Brooks; Hudson, Carey, Wouters, Miranda and Coutinho

Imperial Bank:—Morris; Surti and Lewis; A. Fernandes, Pavri and Kenaling; Gonsalves, Vavaharkar, Talpade, Godinho and M. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. L. C. Smith and S. Bhattacharjee.

BOMBAY GYM. ATHLETICS.

FIRST DAY'S EVENTS.

There was a fair attendance to witness the first days events of the Bombay Gymkhana Athletic meeting on the Esplanade ground on Monday afternoon. The 100 yards open race was well competed and at every heat 10 2/5 was the timing. The open quarter mile also had the competitors running the race in 60 seconds being obtained by Ford and Jones. The high jump was poor, Harrison reaching at 5ft. 5 inches while the next man Naik could not clear 5 feet.

The following are the days results:—

100 YARDS (OPEN).

1st heat—Ford, Townley and Sheddon.

Time—10 3/5 seconds.

2nd heat—Lynn, Rees and P Powell.

Time—10 3/5 seconds.

3rd heat—Jonhson, N. Powell and Mascarenhas.

Time—10 3/5 seconds.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.

Bennett	1
Bonson	2
Scott	3

Time—20 seconds.

¼ MILE FLAT (CHALLENGE CUP).

Bennett	1
Watson	2
Scott	3

Time—59 seconds.

¼ MILE (OPEN).

1st heat—P. Powell, R. Kabir and Townley.

Time—57 seconds.

2nd heat—Ford Naik Chainchal Singh and Lynn.

Time—54 4/5 seconds.

3rd heat—Rees, Kenar Singh and E. Meyers.

Time—54 4/5 seconds.

SACK RACE.

Scott, Hardeastle and martas.

120 YARDS FOR VETERANS.

Oliver, Cummings and Carry (15 seconds).

TILTING THE BUCKET.

1 Herd and Watson.

2 Pitt and Goodwin.

HIGH JUMP.

1 Harrison—5 ft. 2 inches.

2 Pitt—4ft. 9 inches.

1 MILE (OPEN).

1st heat—Phulli Singh, Gulzar Singh, Meynell, Hillyard.

2nd heat—Dyal Singh, Thomas, S. Engineer, Rakhasingh.

POTATO RACE.

Mrs. Gardiner	1
Miss Hussey	2
Miss Owen	3

Starter—W. H. Cummings.

Time-keepers—J. A. Kay and W. W. Collins.

Judges—F. C. Annesley, H. E. Chard and M. Fox.

To-day the mud sports will be held and finals of all the events will take place on Wednesday.

CAULFIELD CUP RASE.

ALL APPEALS DISMISSED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Melbourne.—All appeals in connection with the Caulfield Cup race have been dismissed.

Melbourne.—The dismissal of the Caulfield Cup appeals means that Heroic who belongs to one of the owners concerned and prior to the disqualification of Purser was hot favourite for the Melbourne Derby and the Melbourne Cup will not be allowed to run in these events.—Reuter.

A Melbourne message of 23rd October stated that George Tyo and John Courteen joint-owners of Purser, Cecil Godry (trainer) and Hugh Cairns (jockey) had all been disqualified together with horse Purser for twelve months because the Stipendiary Stewards held that Purser was not allowed to do his best in the Coongy Handicap.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE SCRATCHING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Cambridgeshire scratching:—Invercauld was scratched at nine to-day.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD RACES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The first Gymkhana meeting of the Allahabad Races was held yesterday and attracted a good gathering. There was a card of five races. The first race, which was over a distance of three furlongs, was won by Bronx owned by Mr. W. P. Lacey, and the Polo Scurry by Flint with Harmony second and Inverrary third. The Manda Plate was won by Bronx again. The Thornhill Plate went to Joan. The most interesing event was the Chatham Cup for horses belonging to permanent residents of Allahabad. Nine horses entered the race being won by Capt. B. P. Sproule on Colleen.

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NOTICE.

To-morrow being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Thursday.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1924.

CHALLENGE TO INDIA.

"Every foolish Government would like to be able to exercise absolute authority when, in its own opinion, it thinks it ought to do so, but no people with any regard for liberty will give its Government such power."

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

The salient feature of the reign of terror that is being initiated in Bengal by the bureaucracy is the fervent desire of those who have inaugurated it to persuade the public that a gigantic second edition of the Indian Mutiny was about to be enacted which has just been thwarted by the promulgation of an Ordinance and by the prompt action that the police may be safely trusted to take in "good faith" with spies on the spree and Lord Reading overhead. For one thing, the nation is again realising, what in the nightmare of communalism it has been too apt to forget now-a-days, that behind and above all our fratricidal squabbles lies the bond of common helotry and that the alien system to which we habitually cling rather than trust our fellow-countrymen of a different denomination is one that can thrive only by usurping the functions of a judiciary and, Canute-like, seeking to stem the rising surge of nationalism. The challenge to the fundamental liberties of citizens that is involved in the launching of a campaign of coercion in Bengal has not been in vain for it has again made the nation conscious and sensitive of the grave menace that threatens it to-day while the political system that dominates it remains without a moral basis. Indeed, such is the stimulus of suffering that the incarceration without reason and without trial of noble and self-sacrificing young men like Subhas Bose—who are pledged to a policy of non-violence and in a free country would adorn the highest places in the Government—has for once united on a common platform such strong No-changers as Babu Shyam Sunder Chakravarty and Dr. P. C. Ray, an independent like Bepin Chandra Pal and even a moderate like Sir Nilratan Sirkar. That is the instinctive response to the cruel appeals of Lord Lytton and the Viceroy for a rally to the fold of "Law and Order." Bengal may be congratulated on the martyrdom which has come her way and which will, we trust, be a prelude to a great unity heralding Swaraj.

Consider from any view-point that one may, the policy and action of the Bengal Government seem catastrophic. The Bengal Government in their ponderous apology piously observe that the cult of violence which was popular with the revolutionaries in Bengal from 1908 to 1917 and declined later has recently been gaining ground. But if the bureaucracy believes that it was by its repressive measures that anarchic crimes were stamped, it is cherishing a pure delusion. The credit, as even the Government communiques tacitly acknowledge now, is due to one man who succeeded in converting even the believers in the bomb and the pistol to the creed of non-violence. How did those, who now talk glibly of "all political parties in India condemning violence," help Mahatma Gandhi's endeavours to substitute an ethically higher and politically more expedient method of advance? Not by conceding the modest demands for which he strove, not even by a generous recognition of the excellence of his motives and conduct, but by utilising all available resources to crush a pacific movement and prosecute its greatest champion. No wonder the task of those who believe in a peaceful transition has been rendered more difficult, no wonder the more impatient and excited feel that non-violence has failed. That is a totally indefensible view but we cannot overlook the fact that for this discrediting of violence, those who abused their authority must bear the heaviest responsibility. The bureaucracy that now disingenuously appeals to the principle of non-violence like the Devil quoting the Scripture actually shrank from no measures to suppress the cult of non-violence in the name of law and order with consequences hardly beneficial either to itself or the public whom it pretends to protect. But it is not ordinary law that it needs in the performance of this function. The Bengal Government plead that existing conditions render "justice unobtainable under the existing law." Which means, as Pandit Motilal Nehru remarked in the Assembly not long ago, that the Government admitted their inability to govern except by obtaining a license for lawbreaking. What more pertinent confession of the moral bankruptcy of the present system can be imagined! For it means that the governance of the country is impossible without a frequent resort to executive ordinances and musty regulations—a condition that shows the amount and quality of popular consent that the system elicits.

But the unanimity with which Indian public opinion has condemned the orgy of repression in Bengal has a deeper source than a mere objection to the procedure by which the province is being handed over to the caprices of a panic-stricken and popularly irresponsible officialdom. Mr. Das has not denied the existence of anarchy, but, as he points out, while the Government have taken his diagnosis of the situation, they will not take his remedy. Their action may save the Empire for the time being but will, in the long run, only undermine the moral foundations on which governments are built. Revolutions, as Burke said, are after all due not to a desire for change but to the impossibility of suffering more. By emphasising the relation of anarchy with the question of the reforms the Government have admitted that it is the disappointment generated by the denial of national freedom that is at the root of the prevailing discontent! To suppress the outward manifestations of that discontent, however, is no remedy so long as the forces that cause it continue. Anarchy is not a disease, but a symptom—the disease being some deep-seated maladies in the body politic to which attention must be paid. "If Government do not respond to the wishes of the people," said Mr. Jinnah recently—and surely no one would accuse him of any sympathy with the anarchists—"no amount of statutes would break revolutionary crimes." Anarchy, in fact, is only one of the dangers that threaten a State, despotism is another; and a political system that takes account of only the one danger of anarchy to the neglect of others seeking to achieve complete security against that one courts disaster. It is only the short-sighted who fall into the snare of pursuing perfect security. For Nations, like individuals, have to run risks if they are to obtain anything worth possessing and the risk is all the greater when there is a real antithesis between the interests of the governing system and the governed. The menace to individual freedom that is implied in the repressive campaign in Bengal is, therefore, but another milestone on the road to national emancipation. "The whole political life of India," Mr. Das truly says "has been attacked under the pretext of rounding up the terrorists." The attack must be traced to impotent rage against the success attained by the Swarajists. But those who have thus sought to pay off their scores against the Swarajists will have a rude awakening when they realise that the whole country will take up the challenge involved in an unwarranted and grave assault on its fundamental liberties.

BURKING AN ENQUIRY

The Development debate in the Bombay Legislative Council was productive of more than one surprise for more than one party. Mr. Nariman had tabled a most inoffensive and modest resolution asking for a Committee of investigation into the work of the Development Department, with a view to suggest retrenchment and reconsideration wherever feasible. So modest seemed Mr. Nariman's demand that we, for our part, had expressed our serious misgivings as to whether the demand, if conceded, would cover the obvious requirements of the case. And yet the Government chose to contest the demand! Sir Lawless Hepper gave some information (?) about the doings of the Development Department, which, we hope, for the sake of the Directorate, satisfied the members of the Council; for, we admit we are ourselves far from being satisfied. But, quite apart from that explanation, which, besides, was not in connection with the issue raised by Mr. Nariman's resolution, the debate on the whole of the Department was exceedingly lacking in conviction. Government never made a greater mistake than when they admitted that a committee was already at work; for then the question became irresistible as to why they had not taken the duly elected representatives of the Council upon the committee,—why was the committee functioning in secret or semi-darkness? Still more questionable was the Government strategy of consenting to receive the nominees of the Council on their already established committee, if only the latter were elected unanimously. But surely Government knew such a condition was simply impossible. Why should they insist upon regarding the Development Department as if it was a case which would not bear the fierce light of a committee of investigation? We have yet to come across a committee which proves itself to be something more than a splendid excuse for doing nothing; and we are very much afraid, unless matters improve immensely, Sir Leslie Wilson's regime is going to be characterised as an era of do-nothingness effectively masked by high-sounding committees, as for instance in the case of the reconstruction of the University of Bombay.

As regards the Development Department, however, we have supported Mr. Nariman's demand for a committee, not so much because we have revised our general opinion as regards the utility or futility of committees, as because we have felt all along that this case has never yet been properly and publicly considered; that the late Governor of Bombay had too hastily embarked upon the project and too hectoringly insisted upon carrying it through to permit of a rational public sentiment being formed upon the matter; and that, therefore, Mr. Nariman's committee, even if it did no more than lay before the public the main issues involved, would be doing a great service. But Government, as we have said, chose to oppose this modest demand, and they were defeated. It now remains to be seen whether they will give effect to the unmistakable wishes of the Council, or whether they will simply ignore the latter, and go on in their pet old ways. Meanwhile, the Development Department seems to be animated by a powerful, if somewhat sinister, brain, which aims at striking its roots deep in the most yielding soil. Take the case of the latest Cheap-Housing-in-the-Suburbs offer. It sounds far too good to be true, that in Bombay one could get a house and garden, on a plot of 800 to 1000 yards, for the small sum of Rs. 10,000 at most; and that, too, not immediately paid down, but payable in 15 years. Is it not too tempting for words? We wonder how many applications have been received by the Directorate,—and if the houses they offer to construct at such a small cost are such as the class for which they are ostensibly designed will be willing to take up. Incidentally, we must notice that such a policy will necessitate the retention of the Department,—or at least that portion of it connected with suburban development and land speculation,—for fifteen years. Can there be a more ingenious device for striking deeper the roots of a public department? We wonder if the Councillors have seen through the game and are prepared to checkmate it.

Notes of the Day.

The Soviet Note.

M. Zinovieff, the alleged author of the letter to the British Communist Party which has created a véritable tempest in a tea-cup, has declared that it is a gross falsification. M. Rakovsky, the Soviet representative in London, in his Note to the Foreign Office pointed out how the letter was a tissue of absurdities and protested against "the using of false documents against the Soviet Union." The Soviet Government has followed Rakovsky's communication with a strong Note of its own which characterises the alleged Zinovieff's letter as "an impudent forgery aiming at the destruction of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the ruin of the friendly Anglo-Soviet relations which are happily beginning to improve." It proceeds further and insists, "in view of the use of forgery in an official document", on an adequate apology and punishment of both private and official persons." By those who have made up their minds that the Zinovieff letter was a genuine one, this will be dismissed as a characteristic piece of Bolshevik bluff.

Labour's Prospects Not Improved.

But the tone and substance of the repudiation made by the alleged author of the letter and the Soviet Government leave little doubt as to the true character of the letter, especially as M. Zinovieff with telling appropriateness recalls the hoax practised on the United States when the American Ministry of Justice published towards the end of 1922 documents illustrating the subversive character of the Bolshevik propaganda in America, the authenticity of which was hatly denied by M. Chicherin. These documents, it may be recalled, were published to thwart the proposal of the latter that America should enter into friendly relations with Russia. The authenticity of the alleged Zinovieff letter is further challenged by what Reuter's correspondent correctly describes as a remarkable communique issued by the Labour Headquarters which, after categorically demolishing certain allegations, ends with a challenge to those who have sought to make capital out of the incident. Whether the letter is a forgery or not,—and the matter can finally be disposed of only after the election—there is hardly any doubt but that its publication has certainly not improved the electoral prospects of the Labour Party.

A Thrilling Citation.

The "Times of India" is angry with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad over his evidence before the Muddiman Committee and wants a senior official to go to Simla and contradict him. There is time enough, because they will paddle along quietly until the political weather clears in England. The official report will be trimmed according to the temper of the new Ministry and the "Times of India" can be accommodated in its desire to protract the Muddiman farce. Its present attack of Sir Chimanlal is mainly stupid. Sir Chimanlal exposed the conduct of Sir George Lloyd as a constitutional governor. Sir George was morally dense, and he was so pre-occupied with development and contracts that he did not care whether he kept or broke the provisions of the Reform Act. Recollecting these facts, Sir Chimanlal is grieved, and he told the Simla Committee that his late Excellency had subverted the basis of Reforms. As something becoming the whim and deed of a Colossus, Sir George Lloyd may personally not dislike the accusation. But the "Times of India" quotes a civil letter by Sir Chimanlal to our late Governor at the time of separation, but sensible people will see nothing annihilating in it:—

> "My relations with your Excellency in particular have been throughout of the most cordial character, and they will, I am sure, continue to be the same whatever spheres of activity we may drift into in the future."

What A Question!

The pair were rather on the drift towards the latter part of their alliance, but the point is that Sir Chimanlal admits that their relations had been cordial and that he hopes they would remain so all their life. Let their relations be cordial, in office and out of office, for there is no Viceregal Ordinance, yet, against that. To build upon so casual a compliment a repudiation of Sir Chimanlal's evidence, is like a half-done somersault, ridiculous and bruising. On one question we join the "Times of India." "If Sir Chimanlal knew that Sir George was wrecking dyarchy why did he not resign as a protest and so try to save dyarchy?" It is ungrateful of the "Times" to put so awkward a question, because it is a dig at the whole philosophy of Moderatism. Sir Chimanlal was, of course, co-operating. Many of them do co-operate in much groaning and much perspiration, because co-operation is the right thing, even if Governors make a door-mat of them. It was wrong of the "Times" to ask that question, when even we had restrained ourselves out of good feeling.

A Mischievous Circular Withdrawn.

The Government of Bombay, for reasons best known to themselves, recently issued a circular threatening pensioners with forfeiture of their pension if they took part in "anti-Government" propaganda. In commenting upon this resolution, we drew attention to the glaring contrast of permitting men like Dyer and O'Dwyer to draw pensions from the revenues of the country and to the utter lack of moral and legal justification for the action taken by the Government. We are glad to learn that the Government of Bombay have recognised their error and, as announced in a reply to a question by Mr. Jayakar in the Legislative Council, have withdrawn the mischievous circular. Government, however, did not, in reply to Mr. Pradhan's question, give the number of pensioners who have taken part in "anti-Government" propaganda. If action has been taken on this circular in any case it is only fair that the forfeited pension should be resumed. As for the pensioners, we trust, they will make the most of the opportunity now afforded them by taking their due share in the national endeavour for self-government.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

(BY N. S. L.)

I consider it a distinct advantage that the question of payment of fees to Counsel on the Original side of our High Court, has emerged from the obscurity in which it has hitherto been kept shrouded, at least, so far as the paying public is concerned. If the litigant, when signing his warrant of authority, were made to know, and knowing to consent or concur in what he is committing himself to, there might be a diminished cause for dissatisfaction or complaint. For he gets what he bargained for. As matter stands, however, the suitor is kept ignorant of all information on the subject, as a babe in the wood, until the time arrives for payment. If he then ventures to raise doubts and difficulties, he is silenced with the inviolability of the Bar rules. If even then, Bar rules were fully explained to the client, it might, by way of warning, be of benefit to future litigants, but more often than not, what the rules precisely are, is not known even to the attorney himself: the latter's knowledge is based on what is believed by his bill clerk to be the long established attorney and client practice on the subject, followed in the Taxing Master's office. So the litigant emerges from the attorney's office, lighter of pocket and in a pleasing state of uncertainty as to how it all came to be.

Mystery of Bar Rules.

Now I ask, why should not the solicitor be informed of the Bar rules, at any rate, such of them as touch his profession. Why should not the litigant know these rules, which affect his pocket? In a word, why should not the Bar publish its rules, so far as the litigating public is concerned, instead of keeping them dark and secret, thus inviting hostile—and may be, uncalled for—criticism. With the greatest respect, let me ask, has not the Bar still appreciated the changes that have taken place in time and circumstance? Let it come forth and stand at the Bar of public judgment. If there is nothing to fear, there is nothing to fear.

What are those rules, which so far as they are allowed to be "released," appear to be most open to objection? Some of them have been fairly summarised by "a Solicitor" in the contribution published in 'The Chronicle' of the 22nd instant. I shall shortly have to say something on each of the six heads of reform thereby advocated. But before doing so, I wish to advert to a further matter that requires to be immediately looked into, which is this. Two Counsel are required by the Bar rules, to be briefed in defending Long Causes in which the amount in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000 The first anomaly is that although two Counsel A and B have to be briefed, in other words feed, in other words fed, only one of the two is bound to appear at the trial. That is "a privilege of the bar"—to exact two briefs and to work out one.

Anomalies.

Anomaly No. 2. Counsel A who appears for his clients when the suit is reached, on say, Monday, is not bound to proceed with it on Tuesday. B will take up the thread (or he is supposed to be able to do so) on Tuesday morning and hand it over back again to A in the afternoon and so on turn by turn, until the suit is dispatched some how, under a private arrangement arrived at between A and B to earn fees in several courts simultaneously, without there being anything to answer for, either to the client or to the court! This is what is technically called, "looking in" or "relieving."

Anomaly No. 3: The Bar has invented a new rule in geometry. According to this rule no two lines drawn side by side, can under any circumstances, be of equal length. If Counsel A and B are engaged for one side, the litigant can under no circumstances mark them equal fees. There should be a difference of 2, 3 or 5 gold mohurs between the fees marked for each. Now the Bar turns round on you and indignantly asks—"Is not this a fair arrangement? Under it, the junior counsel is marked so much *less* fee than the senior. Is this not in the public interest? Or is it to the pub-

(Continued on page 8.)

A CHALLENGE TO BENGAL.

PATRIOTIC VICTIMS OF ORDINANCE.

HOW TO MEET THE SITUATION.

NON-VIOLENCE THE REMEDY.

SHYAM SUNDER BABU'S SPIRITED SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

"Repression is a god-send and Bengal will bring freedom to India." With these words speaker after speaker addressed the monster gathering of ten thousand people that assembled at Mirzapore Park.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakravarty who presided after paying tribute to the Assemblage which he said he had never seen in his life made a passing reference to the great sacrificing career of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation. It is calamious that the bureaucracy should have forged a weapon in order to arrest the best man of Bengal (a voice: "Down with the British Bureaucracy"!). It appears that the Government associates revolution with every kind of murder. He had great suspicion over the Mirzapore bomb case in which an ex-political prisoner Santi Chakravarty was alleged to be the murderer but who was released by the High Court in the absence of evidence. It was a surprise to him that a few days after, the same man was found murdered in a spot near Dumdum. He believed some agency other than revolutionary was perpetrating these murders behind the scene. I ask Government Police officers: "Where is revolution? Here is my challenge". Who was at the root of that murder in the Mirzapore bomb case?" What would revolutionaries do by killing a petty dealer in khadi? The grossest and the most absurd form of violence was repression. Repression made a man violent. The ordinance was an insult and a humiliation to Bengal. It was a challenge to the manhood of Bengal. The gates of jail had opened for all.

Continuing the president said he could not understand how arrests could be effected on the 24th although the ordinance was enforced on the 25th morning. The speaker shuddered to think whether in face of the natural visitations of famine of a worst type in South Bengal, diseases and devastations, the people would be able to face the grim repression that had been launched.

Speaking in Bengalee Mr. Chakravarty added, you had learnt that you are powerless so they can insult you. Here is a challange to your better nature on the part of the Government whose violence you are to reply in unmitigated terms. You are not going to use that weapon which they have used. You shall have to non-co-operate with the system in order to make it impossible. Be united and rely on the truth and justice of your cause. His heart wept when he saw yesterday three khadi dressed Bengali youths being arrested in the open street and being taken away in custody by Police Sergeants. They must unitedly fight for the independence of their country. They must forget who is a moderate and who is a nationalist. Our future is in the hands of God and let us all work together to reach our goal. He moved the following resolution which was unanimously accepted by the vast crowd.

THE RESOLUTION.

"Whatever political differences we may have, we all the citizens of Calcutta assembled in this mammoth gathering with an united voice record that the ordinance which the Government has promulgated and the old Regulation which they are applying are absolutely unnecessary and harmful and instead of lessening the discontent of the country they would deepen it. The revolution which Government fears will be deep-rooted by this policy.

This meeting severely protests against the repressive policy under which Government has taken away the liberty of several honest workers without reason and without trial."

MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Supporting the resolution Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal declared that repression was the precursor of a great unity in Bengal. So long Bengal was divided, it would now be one. We all want independence and we want it because without it we cannot be men. On the realisation of independence our strength will be centred. The arrests have not taken place in any other province. It is in fact the glory of Bengal. Bengal will free India. Ye Bengalis, if you have not this pride you do not know what is Bengal. Continuing Mr. Pal said: he was not speaking this out of provincial pride. By the grace of God, Bengal is realising independence from a long time. Mr. Pal appealed for unity and to forget personal grievances. There was no dispute amongst themselves, he said. Replying to the threats of Lord Curzon, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Reading and Lord Lytton, Mr. Pal said that they were a momentary force. It is the will of God that those who are dependent shall be free.

SIR P. C. ROY.

Sir P. C. Roy said it was fifty years ago that Mr. Subhash Bose's father was his class friend. His arrest had deeply moved him. He pleaded for unity and work.

Moulvi Manjibar Rahman said, had it been possible for him he would have moved a resolution congratulating the Government and not protesting against their action since repression would unify the nation.

Dr. Nilratan Sarkar congratulating the President on the successful termination of the meeting said, that, for the last thirty years he had been noticing that the Government associated every progressive party with the revolutionary party. He could not understand all this time whether there had been a ghost of an anarchist. Every murder was called the action of a political anarchist.

The President then announced that on Friday next there will be protest meetings throughout Bengal and next day an all-day hartal will be observed all over Bengal.

FULL TEXT OF SHYAM BABU'S SPEECH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered in Bengali by Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty presiding over a huge gathering at Mirzapore Park:—

"The unique, immense, the heterogeneous concourse of people that I see gathered around me this evening is by itself, eloquent of the solemnity and importance of the occasion which has been instrumental in bringing it about. Literally the congregation extends as far as my aged eyes can reach. I still see wave after wave of human heads proceeding towards me by that remote entrance in my front. There is a crowd to the right of me, a crowd to the left of me and a crowd behind me, seething and fermenting with a deep and hitherto unexperienced emotion. Scarcely twenty-four hours have passed since we saw this big metropolis, once again shaking here, there and everywhere under the strides of the custodians of law and order when I find all around me the pink of Calcutta moving under a common impulse. It is the old, old story that we have heard since 1906. Bengal is again face to face with an era of unheard-of repression. The Government have taken special powers, special indeed in every sense of the term, to fight a phantom of which they alone are mainly cognizant. The proof of the reappearance of the naked, nude and grim Goddess Kali, red in tooth and claw which has impressed Lalbazar, Kydd Street, Elysium Row, the Government House, the Bengal Secretariat and last though not the least the Olympian Gods of Simla itself is no proof to the man in the street even after he has been sought to be enlightened on her positive existence by the splendid literature from the pen of Lord Reading and Lord Lytton in company with the famous Ordinance which has come upon us as a bolt from the blue. The mentality which is behind this Ordinance was once before revealed to me so far back as 1916 in a letter addressed by the then Special Political Secretary, Mr. Cumming, to Surendra Nath Banerji. That year saw the introduction of the predecessor of this Ordinance, namely, the Defence of India Act. Surendra Babu then wrote something in his paper about the futility of repression and the efficacy of conciliation as the only sovereign remedy of all political distempers. This was too much for the authors of repressive legislation and they at once felt called upon to enlighten his stupidity in the following classical words: "No sane man says that repression alone will do But we know of young men who are out for pure murder. What conciliation to apply to mad dogs!" Even Mr. Cumming did not say that these murders were for political purposes. Murders there have been since human society was brought into existence. But where have they called for repressive legislation, ukases, ordinances and frequent *lettre de cachet* as are flung at the face of India in season and out of season on every conceivable pretext? Where has the imagination of the rulers and administrators of men committed such frequent and wanton havoc with the liberty and rights of man? An ex-Chief Justice of England who, we hear, is an honourable man has given his august sanction and distinguished seal of approval to this protective and beneficent ordinance. Ergo it must brim over with the milk of human kindness. But do our lordly white bureaucrats remember the traditions of their race, their literature and history, their Shake-

(Continued on next page.)

"WE SINK OR SWIM TOGETHER"

ASSURANCE TO SWARAJISTS

M. SHAUKAT ALI ON REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

"We sink or swim together," said Maulana Shaukat Ali in course of an interview granted to a representative of the "Chronicle" appealing to No-changers, Swarajists, Liberals, Brahmins, non-Brahmins to cast away their differences and face the common danger that shares in the face of the whole country. Maulana Shaukat Ali is extremely optimistic and hopes that the Belgaum Congress will see all true sons of India fighting under the country's banner for its final emancipation

A COMMON PERIL.

"The campaign of repression started in Bengal," said Maulana Shaukat Ali, "is not against Bengal only but against the whole of India. My brother and I had some personal experience and we know what it really comes to in the end. Small modest beginnings are made and the country is lulled with vociferous assurances that repression would not go far and no innocent persons would be touched. I remember well in 1908 when I was a Government servant in the Opium Department. Then the whole country awoke one morning to find that there was such a law as Regulation III of 1818 on the strength of which men like Lala Lajpatrai and Sardar Ajit Singh were deported to Mandalay. Later on Press Act, Seditious Meetings Act and other repressive acts were passed and I well remember we Mussalmans thought as honest, God-fearing people we had no concern with them. And yet only a few years ago when the Mussalmans awoke to the great danger surrounding Islam and Muslim countries and especially during the war, it was the Muslim Press and Muslim patriots who suffered most. I warn all to-day that this is a challenge to the whole manhood of India. What has begun in Bengal against the Swarajists would envelop all true patriotic Nationalists, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Jains. Do not let Government think that it can deceive us by such assurances as are being given to-day. We know that the Swarajists as a body believe as much in non-violent non-co-operation as we who follow Mahatma Gandhi in all the five boycotts. As it is, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's efforts, the thin line dividing the Swarajists and his co-workers is gradually disappearing and we hope that the Belgaum Congress will see all true sons of India fighting under the country's banner for its final emancipation. Our chief will make his own announcement in his own way. As an humble co-worker of his and as a responsible officer of the Central Khilafat Committee I think it my duty to assure Desbandhu Das and our Swarajist brothers in Bengal that we will share with them all the sorrows and afflictions that may be heaped upon them. As for this repression it is doomed to failure and God willing it will succeed in curing both Muslims and Hindus and once for all make them realise what their real duty was. India understands things better and no repression and bullying can frighten her. I beg all to brave themselves up for the coming struggle.

THE LAST STRUGGLE.

And to make it the last we must fight as we never fought before and once for all settle the question if we people in India can have any peace in our own unhappy country. Remember the repressive laws started by this Government make no distinction between the "seditious" Mahrattas and Bengalees, "loyal and obedient" Mussalmans or "willing and sacrificing" Sikhs. Every one and all suffered equally and now that the bureaucracy knows it is on its last legs it means to do its utmost to put India back for years. Bengal does not stand alone and I am sure every province in India will stand shoulder to shoulder by its side.

There ought to be no no-Changer, Swarajist, Liberal, Moderate, Brahmin, non-Brahmin. We are all sons of India fighting for freedom and an honourable position amongst the free peoples of the world. Let Government know blood is thicker than water and that it will not succeed in isolating any section of India's people. We sink or swim together. God is great, our cause is sacred and He will give us victory.

DE VALERA.

AGAIN ARRESTED AT LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. De Valera was arrested in Londonderry last night when entering the Town Hall to address a meeting in violation of the notice served on him at Newry last week not to enter the Northern area. Over 250 members of the police force were present in and around the hall to effect his arrest.—Reuter.

TAKEN TO BELFAST.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. De Valera has been taken to Belfast under a strong police escort.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE'S DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.

OXFORD, Oct. 26.

The Prince of Wales left New York for England yesterday on board the liner "Olympic".—Reuter.

A FABRICATION

SO-CALLED BOLSHEVIC PLOT.

ZINOVIEFF'S REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

M. Zinovieff has sent a message to the Trades Union Congress declaring that the letter alleged to be signed by him is a gross falsification. There is not and cannot be such a letter. He asserts that the fabrication is so crude that not even an official of the British Foreign Office could fail to see the falsity thereof. It seems, he says that Mr. Hughes' laurels are envied by someone and he invites the Trades Union Congress to appoint a commission to visit Russia and investigate the authenticity of the document.—Reuter.

(Note M. Zinovieff's reference to Mr. Hughes is presumed to allude to the United States' Secretary of State.)

LETTER IS A FORGERY.

SOVIET REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Moscow.—The Soviet reply to the British Note opens by adhering to the repeated declarations regarding non-responsibility of the Soviet Government for the acts of the Communist International but it hastens to declare that the alleged Zinovieff letter is an impudent forgery aiming at the destruction of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the ruin of the friendly Anglo-Soviet relations which are happily beginning to improve. "In view of the use of forgery in an official document the Soviet Government insists on an adequate apology and punishment of both private and official persons." The reply concludes by fully appreciating the serious consequences which forgery might have on both the countries and stating that the Soviets urgently establish the fact that the letter is a forgery.—Reuter.

SOVIET REPLY TRANSMITTED TO FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Oct. 27.

M. Rakowsky to-day transmitted to the Foreign Office the Soviet reply to the British Note.—Reuter.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

OXFORD, Oct. 26.

In regard to the sensation created by the publication of M. Zinovieff's instructions to the British Communists together with a strong letter of protest from the Foreign Office to M. Rakovski various definite points require to be borne in mind.

The first is that experts whose business it is to pronounce upon the authenticity of such documents were and are completely convinced that it is genuine and is not a forgery.

The second point is that the customary routine was adopted in the Government channels through which such documents would pass.

The third point is that the allegation that a copy of it was procured by newspapers whether correct or not has no bearing upon the facts of the case. In as far as the Foreign Office was concerned the matter was neither held up nor accelerated.

The fourth point is that the authenticity of the document being regarded as beyond doubt the Foreign Office letter to M. Rakovski was sent as it stands by the authority of and on instructions from the Prime Minister. Though naturally the British Government has no intention of revealing the precise method by which M. Zinovieff's communication came into their possession the allegation that Mr. Hodgson, the British representative in Moscow who is on leave in the South of France was in some way responsible is officially and categorically denied in London.

PREMIER'S ANTICIPATED REFERENCE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is at Aberavon in South Wales where he is conducting his election campaign. The Note which was sent on his behalf to M. Rakovski last Friday was signed in his absence by Mr. Gregory, the head of the Northern Department in the Foreign Office. The Premier is in close touch with the Foreign Office and members of his Cabinet and it is expected he will make M. Zinovieff's letter the main subject of his speech which he is due to deliver at Cardiff to-morrow.

Meanwhile M. Rakovski, Soviet Unions Charge d'affaires in London has sent a note to the Foreign Office declaring M. Zinovieff's letter to the British Communists to be "a gross forgery and audacious attempt to prevent the development of friendly relations between the two countries."

MR. SNOWDEN'S REFERENCE.

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of Exchequer speaking last evening at Colne Valley said that the Foreign Office had acted promptly on the assumption that the document was authentic. He continued: "The British note shows that Government are not going to tolerate any such propaganda in this country by Bolsheviks. It was expressly stipulated in the treaty with Russia that all hostile propaganda should cease. The British Government are desirous that this obligation undertaken by the Russian Government shall be fulfilled in letter and spirit. If the alleged document should prove authentic then the question of the ratification of the trtaty assumes a new aspect. The British Government will never ask for the ratification of the Treaty if evidence of bad faith by the Soviet government since it was signed, can be produced The suggested loan is wholly contingent on

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S POLITICAL LIFE ATTACKED.

REPRESSION DIRECTED AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

MERCILESS EXPOSURE OF REFORMS.

LET REPENTENCE BE NOT TOO LATE.

MR. DAS'S WARNING TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

In connection with the prominent arrests in Bengal Mr. C. R. Das in a statement to the Press before leaving for Calcutta today observed:—

"I have not yet been able fully to understand this latest outburst of Government. Certainly panic-mongers and Die-hards have gained an upper hand in the counsels of Government. The most surprising part of the whole affair is that Government will take my diagnosis of the situation but will not take my remedy. I hope the country has understood the real motive behind this campaign of repression which promises soon to approximate to the martial law regime with the threatened enactment of a measure on the lines of the Defence of India Act.

AGAINST THE SWARAJ PARTY.

"Th campaign is obviously directed against the Swaraj Party whose growing strength was unbearable to Government and to certain interests. Our control of the Calcutta Corporation was particularly opposed by special interests and the arrests of Mr. Subhas Chander Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, is an outrage on the citizens of Calcutta whose elected representative appointed him as their Chief Executive Officer. I claim to know my co-workers more intimately than any Government spy. I cannot believe that Mr. S. C Bose who was doing his work so creditably or Mr. Anil Roy, the Congress Secretary who had such a wide influence in the western districts of Bengal or Mr. Satyendra Mitra the Swarajya Party Secretary, who holds so vast a sway in the Eastern districts of Bengal could have anything to do with revolutionary or anarchical crime. I challenge the Government to produce evidence and try them under the ordinary law of the land. I and my co-workers are pledged to a policy of non-violence and I am fully convinced about the innocence of those who have been "regulated."

A GRIEVOUS MISTAKE

"Government is grievously mistaken if it imagines that by removing the leading men the Swaraj Party would be weakened; on the other hand, there will be a rally to our cause even on a larger scale than hitherto. I feel that if my co-workers are guilty I am equally guilty with them. So far as Bengal is concerned the Swaraj Party and the Congress organisation are practically the same. The attack on the Swarajists is, therefore, an attack on the Congress itself. I hope it is realised all over India that the consequences of this move of the Government are intended to be of the gravest character. The whole political life of India has been attacked under the pretext of rounding up terrorists. The existence of the Congress itself is threatened.

REFORMS MERCILESSLY EXPOSED.

"I have not the slightest doubt about the country's response. Repression always hits the wrong person and in this instance the taking away of a few persons will not only not ease the situation in which millions and millions are concerned but Government, by attempting to serve a dose of repression to a political problem, has only sown the seed for greater trouble in future and has made the task of peaceful progress almost impossible. The reaffirmation by Lord Reading of the declared intention to abide by the Reforms Act must jar on all ears when at the dead of night behind the back of legislatures Government enacts an Ordinance at Simla and recklessly arrests scores of men in Calcutta early next morning. Could the so-called Reforms have been more mercilessly exposed than by this latest stroke of Lord Reading's pen? I am no less surprised to find that the Bengal Government should have adopted the Die-hard Anglo-Indian cry that the passing of the Gopinath Saha resolution or the conduct of the Satyagrah campaign at Tarakeshwar had something to do with encouraging revolutionary crime and provided anarchists with some fancied weapon.

"In the former case violence was unreservedly condemned while the latter was conducted as non-violent and peaceful campaign whose success should have served as a esson to those attempting to resort to violence, namely, that anarchical methods were not efficacious to achieve the end in view. I fail to see how those engaged in peaceful methods and witnessing before their eyes the triumph of peaceful campaign could ever believe in methods of violence and provid recruiting ground for the revolutionaries. The fact of the matter is that the credit so far built up by the Swaraj Party is too bitter for Government and Anglo-India to swallow and reckless campaign to strike at the political life of India has been started.

INDIA'S HOUR OF TRIAL.

"This is India's hour of trial. All provinces outside Bengal cannot watch with equanimity lawlessness on the part of Government in the name of law and order. I have every confidence that India will take up the challenge and come out with still greater determination to win Swaraj."

"To Government I will only address one word. A political case requires a political remedy. Government will repent its present action as it repented the passing of the Rowlatt Act. It should beware that repentance might come when it is too late to remedy the situation. We want an honodrable peace, but nothing short of it."

DELHI RESENTS REPRESSIVE POLICY.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Lahore under date 27th:—

At Delhi the revival of the repressive policy in Bengal is resented and the arrest of Mr. Subhash Bose is particularly regretted. The Liberals and the ex-officials like the late Sir N. Chandavarkar have openly said that repression is not an effective remedy for revolutionary activities.

A trade depression continues in Delhi both on account of tense relations and recent floods. The Khadi Board is formed and the arrangements are in contemplation for opening the Khadi Stores.

POONA'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

A public meeting was held at the market place under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Damle protesting against the promulgation of the new ordinance by the Viceroy and the arrest and detention of 56 leading Bengali gentlemen. A resolution protesting against the ordinance and arrests was moved by Prof. S. M. Paranjpye. It was pointed out by speakers that the Viceroy and Lord Lytton had started this campaign because the Labour Ministry had gone out of office and the new cabinet which will be mainly Conservative is sure to support a policy of repression. The arrest of a member of Bengal Legislative Council means that Lord Lytton wants to deprive Mr. Das of his majority in Council by these measures of repression. Developments in Bengal are awaited here with great anxiety.

COURTING THE MODERATES.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The arrests in Bengal have hitherto been little commented upon doubtless owing to the election. The "Manchester Guardian" has a leader on the subject, however, and says the Bengal Government is about to introduce an exceptional legislation of which it may be said with more certainty that it is needed than that it will be efficacious in removing the root evil It would be more to the point if it was instead of merely threatening the Government with the growth of violence unless they yielded to the whole of the Swarajist demands and they were to consider by what means of prudent accommodation the necessity for a policy of repression could be averted. The paper adds that it is for the Indian Moderates now to do more than has yet been done to stand up against the methods of the extremists and for the Government of India to do all it can to make things easier for the Moderates.—Reuter.

AFGHAN MINISTER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Foreign Minister presented to the King to-day Sarsar Alimohamed Nadirkhan who presented letters of credence as the Minister for Afghanistan. He was then received by the Queen. Subsequently he placed a wreath on the tomb of Unknown Soldier.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

DELEGATIONS TO HEDJAZ AND NEJD

QUESTION OF PASSPORTS

REPLY TO M. SHAUKAT ALI'S LETIER.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent to us for publication the following correspondence that passed between him and the Government of India, Home Department, (Political):—

From T. Sloan, Esquire, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
To Shaukat Ali, Esquire, President Central Khilafat Committee of India.

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt on the 8th instant of your letter dated October 5, 1924. It is understood that the present proposal of your Committee is that the passports should be granted for delegations to all the States and countries specified in your letter dated 25th November, 1923. I am to invite your attention to my letter No. D. 929, dated the 15th March, 1924, and to inform you that the Government of India are not prepared to reconsider the decision therein communicated. On receipt of the detailed information and in compliance with the conditions required in the letter above quoted the Government of India will be prepared to lay the representation of the Central Khilafat Committee in the matter of the proposed delegations before the Secretary of State for India.

Your Committee's representations regarding the situations in the Hedjaz will also be laid before His Majesty's Government; who are already apprised of the view of the Government of India on the subject.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Deputy Secretary,
to the Government of India.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S REJOINDER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

From Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee of India,
To the Home Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—While acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 3362 (Political) dated Simla the 17th October in reply to undersigned's letter of the 5th October 1924 requesting for passports for Khilafat Delegations to Hedjaz and Nejd to settle the dispute between two Muslim States and make suitable arrangements for the administration of Holy Hedjaz in consultation with Muslims of Hedjaz, Nejd and other Muslims of the world.

Your letter in reply refers to your own letter No. D 929 of the 14th March 1924 in which you had informed undersigned that "the programme of each delegation must clearly be defined and detailed and each member must be prepared to give an undertaking that his visit has no relation to the political affairs of the State or States he proposes to visit and that he will regard himself as bound not to endeavour in any way to promote any political changes in any of them or to take part in any political movement."

You had also mentioned "that the above-mentioned information and undertakings are necessary in order to ascertain that the Governments of the States concerned are willing to admit a delegation of Indian Muslims; that they have no objection to its personnel and route and its programme."

Undersigned begs to point out that the Hedjaz deputation will be going to Jeddah and from there to Holy Mecca, Medina and Taif and also other places in the Hedjaz if necessary.

The Khilafat Delegation has been invited by all the notables of Hedjaz. Undersigned is asking for passports in order to perform a great religious duty and any hindrance thrown in the way will clearly show the extent of religious freedom in this country.

The Nejd Delegation would go *via* Behrein or by the shortest route to Riad or any other place where Emir Ibn-i-Saud would like to receive it. The object is the same as in going to Hedjaz i.e. settlement of all differences between Nejd and Hedjaz so that the sacred places of Islam may be immune from fratricidal warfare and a permanent arrangement may be made for their governance according to the Shariat and wishes of the Muslims of the world.

As regards the personnel of the two delegations, the undersigned notices with regret that the Government of India refuses to raise the embargo it put on the inclusion of some of the most prominent Muslims of India.

Eleven months ago, undersigned asked for passports for deputations to Turkey and several other Muslims states. Some of these were referred to the Secretary of State for India and for some reason or other the granting of passports was postponed day after day and month after month. To this day no answer has been received.

Undersigned is constrained to point out that the conditions imposed by the Government were such that it was very difficult for any deputation to satisfy them.

Undersigned notices that in your letter referred to above you mention that the undersigned's application will be referred again to the Secretary of State for India. If undersigned is made to wait again for another period of eleven months, then it will be more fair and honest to say at once that the Government of India is powerful and the Mussalmans of India are helpless and that the Governmen of India does not wish to allow any deputation to go.

Undersigned will forward the names of such members as are unobjectionable in the eyes of the Government of India as soon as he is informed that the principle of granting of passports to Khilafat delegation to Hedjaz and Nejd in the present condition of those countries has been accepted.

In conclusion the undersigned would emphasize that the mission of the delegations is one of peace, quite unconcerned with any political object other than that of restoring the security of the pilgrimage and finding in consultation with other parties of the Arabs and with other Muslims, a solution of some problems vital to the Muslim world.

An early reply by wire is requested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SHAUKAT ALI,
President,
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

A FABRICATION.

(Continued from page 7)

Russia affording a most absolute proof and security of good faith and if those cannot be given then the treaty falls to the ground. The action of the British Foreign Office in publishing this document alleged to have been signed by the Moscow International and in addressing a Note to the Soviet Government shows that the Labour Government desires to do nothing but keep the British public fully informed of all facts of the Russian business. It proves that the Labour Government can be trusted to see that the interests of Great Britain are maintained and safeguarded."—B. O. W.

LABOUR PARTY'S CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A remarkable communique issued by the Labour Party's Headquarters categorically describes as untrue: firstly that the letter attributed to M. Zinovieff had been discussed by the Cabinet, secondly that it was intercepted in the post photographed and delivered to the Communists in the ordinary way and, thirdly, that the Labour candidates have been instructed not to talk of the Russian Treaty. The communique states that the obviously contradictory statements in the Foreign Office communique regarding the authenticity of the document cannot finally be settled until after the election and Mr. MacDonald's return to the Foreign Office. The Communique invites the Conservative leaders and papers to be first in possession of the copy of the alleged document, to be frank with the public and state how they came into possession of it. The Communique adds, that the whole circumstances surrounding M. Zinovieff's letter are regarded with the deepest suspicion in Labour quarters. It comments upon the singularity of the fact that copies of the letter were in possession of a London daily and the Conservative head-quarters before they were issued by the Foreign Office, and says that while the question of authenticity of the document remains open there can be no doubt whatsoever that the vigorous note to M. Rakovsky entirely disproves the allegation that Government is under the heel of the Communists. It concludes by stating that the note gives guarantee that the Anglo-Russian agreements will be enforced by the Government.

It is expected that Mr. MacDonald will refer to M. Zinovieff's letter at Cardiff tomorrow.—Reuter.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE COUNCIL

TURKISH DELEGATION TO DEFEND THEIR CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Brussels.—Interviewed by the "Etoile" Fethy Bey, the head of the Turkish Delegation to the Council of the League of Nations, declared that Turkey would shortly seek admission into the League of Nations and added that the only mission with which he had been entrusted by the Government was to defend the Turkish viewpoint with regard to Mosul. He said he had no authority to discuss the Turco-Greek question.—Reuter.

HOPE OF SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Brussels.—The Turkish Delegation to the Council of the League of Nations say that they only heard since their arrival here that the question of the Greek population in Constantinople would be discussed by the Council.

Regarding the question of the Mosul frontier, the Turkish delegation maintains that Turkey never violated the status quo as arranged at Geneva, but hope that the pacific intentions of Great Britain and Turkey as also the impartial examination of the question by the Counril of the League will result in a satisfactory solution.

The Turkish delegation state that they possess the necessary powers for a settlement without reference to Angora. It is pointed out that the Angora Assembly has not yet considered the question of Turkey's entry into the League of Nations. Therefore, the question will not be discussed at the present meeting of the League.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BAKHTIARIES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Teheran.—Amir Eghtedar and other members of a Mission which recently left here have reached Ispahan and interviewed Sardar Mohtachen and Amir Djang Ilkhani and other Bakhtiaries, also Sardar Zafar. It is hoped that their negotiations will lead to a settlement of existing differences within a few days. Reuter.

"SHENANDOAH'S" VOYAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Lankehurst 26th.—The Dirigible "Shenandoah" arrived here at four this morning, completing 9000 miles voyage to the Pacific Coast and back. The officers of the dirigible are jubilant over the craft's performance and declare that it proves that airships are practicable for commercial purposes.—Reuter.

A CHALLENG TO BENGAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

peare and Milton, their Froude and Hallam, their Morley and Gladstone when they cross the Suez Canal and do they not assume the control of this unfortunate people by sponging clean from their slate all that is beautiful and noble in the history, tradition and culture of their race? Do they remember that their Shakespeare declared the doom of the conspirators not by applying an ukase or ordinance to Cassius or Brutus, but by sending to them the ghost of Caesar and such ominous birds as eagles and crows? Shakespeare showed here in his own inimitable way what was already there in the inspired words that judgment is God's. The conspirators wherever they exist dig their own grave weave the rope round their own neck and require no highhandedness of the administrators for compassing their destruction.

CONDEMNATION OF VIOLENCE.

Friends and countrymen, I want to draw your pointed attention to the important fact that we have assembled here to register in no uncertain accents our condemnation of violence, the most objectionable, the most uncalled-for, the most grotesque, the most absurd, the most unmanly form of violence, the violence in high quarters, the violence which goes by the popular name of repression. Herod practised this violence, but still a Christ was spared to the world. Kansa practised this violence, but still a Krishna was spared to the world. A Caesar Borgia practised this violence, but still democracy and freedom survived. God himself intervenes against this violence in high quarters and preserves his elect. The whole history of the world doth mock the violence in high quarters. Should we then take it lying down? It is the violence of the strong which can claim no moral leg to stand on. The peace and prosperity of the world has not been furthered, but always has been imperilled by it and what is the foundation in fact on which the unconscionable violence of this Ordinance has been erected?

SOME QUESTIONS.

As I was coming to this meeting a flaring headline in the literature of this repression caught my eyes. It described some new murders which are said to have furnished the irrefutable justification of this singular ordinance. A bomb was thrown in a khaddar shop at a few yards of distance from the place of this meeting resulting in the death of a young countryman of ours. Two young men were sent up for trial as the murderers of one of the owners of this khaddar shop. One of the latter, Santipada Chakravarti by name, happened to be released by the unanimous verdict of the jury on the 29th of September and on the 3rd of October a body of this young man was found on the railway line near the Belgharia Station with some horrible marks of murder on it. We have not yet come across the police and official hypothesis of this murder. The Sphinx presiding over the Ordinance is silent over it, but I put it to the ex-Chief Justice of England and to the descendant of the distinguished novelist what political motive have they scented behind it. Is the foolish revolutionary of Bengal bent on thinning his own ranks? Is the anarchist who is burning for freedom at any price such a simpleton and callous scoundrel that he delights in raising his impious hand against his own comrade in arms? Is he a stranger to that *esprit de corps* which is not wanting even in the most brutal dacoit? We have nowhere found it suggested that Santipada turned an approver. Does his murder then support the theory that the spectre of sanguinary revolution is stalking the land in such a questionable shape that the invoking of this angel and minister of grace in the form of a benign Ordinance could not but be felt to be an imperative necessity?

VICTIMS OF ORDINANCE.

This Ordinance has been directed against some of our noblest young men by whose snatching away from our side we stand impoverished on this platform in spite of this surging mass of humanity that I see all around me. It has been directed against Subash Chandra Bose, the idol of the citizens of Calcutta, the young Pitt of the Corporation administration, the apple of the eye of all Nationalist workers, the boy who, as a high Municipal Officer told me, stirred out with the cock crow on his municipal work, did his outdoor business till ten in the morning then went straight to his office without a morsel of food for his crying bowels or a drop of drink for his parched lips, drudged there till 1 in the noon, then adjourned for half an hour to his residence for bolting his breakfast and then again came back to the office to labour some time till twelve strokes in the clock reminded him that midnight had stolen on his self-forgetful discharge of duty. Is this the reward that was in store for him? Is this the guerdon of the labour which he dedicated to the interest of the citizens of Calcutta? And will Bengal bear the weaning of such a son from her breast? It is for you, Bengalis, here to pause and answer. Another of the victims is Anil Baran Roy. Anil Baran of loin cloth and bare feet, Anil Baran who has never any revolutionary taint attaching to him, Anil Baran with a soft heart and ascetic habits. Dost thou Bengal still require to be told of your duty in this connection—truth, unity and self-respect? This Ordinance is a challenge to you, but a challenge not to your base but to better nature. You must not reply to it by taking a leaf out of the book of the bureaucracy and by counter-violence. If you want to inspire any worthy feeling in the breast of the bureaucracy, it must be by the instrument of unity. It must be by the instrument of self-respecting and self-constructing work and organization. We are weak. They find us grovelling in the dust, broken, disorganized and disunited. And this shaft is aimed at us. Let us rise through purity and truth, patience and forbearance, suffering and sacrifice and look this repression in the face. Look with the eyes of Buddha and Gandhi, of a Christ and St. Francis of Assisi.

AN INCIDENT

In conclusion, I must tell you something as to what this Ordinance is like and what are the antecedents of the agents to whom its working is likely to be entrusted. Terrible is the weapon that has lately been forged on the anvil of Simla. One of its provisions is so worded that it may rightly be used to strike the ghost of Gokhale who once complained of police attention to him at a Legislative Council meeting or the living flesh and blood of Sastri, because a Secretary of State once took him to be unworthy of an interview with him in consequence of some of his patriotic utterances and if I am to tell you of the agents at whose hands your destiny has been placed by this Ordinance, I have to tell you one of the secrets of my own prison-house when I was released after four years of internment and had at the request of Mr. Gourlay to confront the then Political Secretary to the Government, Mr. Nelson. No sooner had I been accorded a seat then I heard him thunder: "Shyam Sunder, you are again doing very objectionable political writing." The information at once took my breath away and I stared at him in wonder only to be greeted with the fiercer roar. "We have the proofs in our files." A hill-high file detailing my sins and crimes was forthwith placed before him by his assistant, Mr. Graham. I saw him buried in the files for more than half an hour and then mustered courage to enquire of him about that particular piece of objectionable writing to which he had alluded. When he lifted his head up and told me that it was not I but one Shamsundar Chaturvedi the fiery forthwith escaped my lips: "This is the play of your people which means death to so many of us." He then said to me, by way of recovering the lost ground, that my internment was on firmer ground and that solid ground was that though most of the revolutionaries informed them that I always dissuaded them from their course still I was for effecting Indian independence with German aid. However, he felt uncomfortable in his position and altogether changed the subject of the talk. These are the gods, oh, ye Israel, on whose precious information perhaps this Ordinance has been devised in the interest of peace, prosperity and political progress of India! But what is the use of spinning out the tale of our own humiliation and shame. Before I resume my seat I turn to the Protector of the weak and helpless to raise what in us is low, to illumine what in us is dark and to enable us to meet this terrible weapon with the weapon of truth and non-violence. If I am to prescribe my own remedy it is the remedy of the Bengali proverb not to go to the shade of a bell tree with a bald head, i.e., to build up and organise ourselves through non-violent non-co-operation. (Applause and cries of 'Bande Mataram.")

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

lic interest that the junior counsel should be paid the same fee as his senior in the case? You charge us with all sorts of misdemeanours, but here is a rule which we ourselves have framed in response to justice and good conscience, without any pressure from anybody, and even at some detriment to ourselves, a rule under which the junior counsel receives a less fee because he is junior, and what can be fairer than that?"

An Arbitrary Rule.

Now, the objections to the aforesaid rule of the Bar, are many and of weight. In the first place, under the Bar rules, seniority in briefing is solely governed by the order of the call to the Bar. Mark the result. Counsel A, young in years but proved to be old in wisdom, must according to the Bar rules, be marked a lesser fee than B his senior in the case, although the former may be far more capable than the latter. A further anomaly is that Counsel A will receive the lesser fee although he alone shoulders the responsibility of the case and conducts it throughout, whereas his senior B will pocket the heavier brief fee without having ever appeared in the case. Last but not the least the arbitrary rule prescribing the extent of the difference to be observed when marking fees to the junior and senior in a case (combined with the other rules) operates very harshly on the litigant. Supposing Counsel A who is at the top of the Bar is briefed with Counsel B, struggling at the bottom, the latter is entitled to be paid a fee heavy in proportion to the fee exacted by the senior, quite apart from the junior's status at the bar or the state of his learning at law. The following illustration will explain the matter. An attorney in a case delivers brief to senior A, marked 10 gold mohurs. He is bound therefore to mark 8 gold mohurs on the brief to the junior counsel, although the junior might otherwise have thankfully received even 5 gold mohurs. The senior A accepts the brief and, when it is too late to brief another counsel, declares himself dissatisfied with "the low fee" marked, and insists that it should be increased to at least 15 gold mohurs—"otherwise you can take your brief back." The attorney offers no resistance, and can, under the circumstances, offer none. The consequence is that the fee on the brief of the junior is automatically transformed from 8 into 13 gold mohurs! Is this not all very amusing and instructive? Aye, but what about the poor gaping litigant, who sits behind, unconscious of the merry game of *take and take*, which is going on at his expense first in front of him in the Hall of Blind-folded Justice?

CELEBRATION OF HAMBURG RISING.

Riga.—In connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the Communist outbreak at Hamburg last year M. Zinovieff in a speech here to-day declared that the proletariaan revolution was approaching in Germany despite all Daweses, Eberts and Marxes. The Hamburg rising was a Communist dress rehearsal.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 27.

Janab Pahilwan Ghulam Dastagir Saheb, a prominent leader of Poona with Shaikh Gulabsaheb Mistry visited Belgaum on 25th morning. He inspected the Khilafat Conference Camp and was thoroughly satisfied with the work of the Reception Committee. He will organise a Muslim Volunteer Corps for the Conference. He will devote these two months in collecting funds and enlisting members of the Reception Committee. An influential deputation of the Reception Committee headed by Maulana Qutbuddin Ahmed (President) will visit Poona shortly. The Reception Committee appeals the enthusiastic Khilafat workers of Poona to organise a strong local committee to help the deputation and it is hoped Poona Mussalmans will give enthusiastic response. Janab Pahilwan Ghulam Dastagir left for Poona to-day where he will commence work.

C. P. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Khilafat Conference wires from Raipur under date Oct. 27th:—

The general public are informed that the Sixth C. P. Khilafat Conference will be convened at Raipur on the 16th and 17th November next under the presidentship of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. Many dignified leaders have been invited to attend the Conference, particularly Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mohammed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Deshbandhu C. R. Das, Messrs. Bhagwandin and Sunderlal Varma and others. All the C. P. and Berar Khilafat Committees have been requested to send lists of delegates before the 10th November at the latest. The fee of delegates is Re. 1 with free quarters. The fooding charges are Re. 1 per day. Delegates and others wishing to attend must inform their intention 2 days previous so that volunteers may be directed to attend at the Railway station.

"NATIONALISM THE FIRST CONSIDERATION."

MR. C. R. REDDY AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 27.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, M.L.C., Madras, visited Dharwar on 25th in connection with the opening ceremony of the local Reddi Co-operative Bank new buildings. He delivered a seasoned advice to the Reddi community on co-operative and other subjects. Next morning, he addressed the students of Dharwar under the Presidency of Principal Hampton of the Karnatak College. He narrated in detail his experiences and endeavours in broadening the view of the students in college and outside. While he was the principal of the State College at Mysore he laid some definite schemes before the students as regards village organisation and mass education. Principal Hampton also associated himself with the views expressed by the lecturer.

He delivered a public lecture the same evening under the presidency of Rao Bahadur A. B. Lathe of Belgaum on "the place of communalism in politics." It was a very stirring lecture punctuated with frequent applause and lasted for an hour. He said that nationalism should be the first consideration of every community. communal representation was consistent with nationalism but exclusive communalism was not. He asked the non-Brahmins whether they would prefer communal favours to national humiliations. He placed before them the example of the limited nationalists of Madras who including all the nationalists in their fold had not sacrificed adequate communal representation. Mr. Lathe bringing the proceedings to a close promised Mr. Reddi that he would find a counterpart of the organisation in Madras in this part of the country also within a short time. Mr. Reddi thanked him in turn and left the meeting to catch the evening train for Bellary.

ANOTHER IMPENDING BATTLE

WUPEIFU CONCENTRATES TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Shanghai.—It is reliably reported that Wupeifu has arrived at Tientsein and is concentrating troops at Lofa midway between Peking and Tientsein. There are indications of another impending battle.—Reuter.

MAULVI NIAMUTULLAH KHAN.

GROUNDS OF HIS EXECUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BATALA, Oct 27.

Information has been received from London that in answer to his telegram in connection with the report from Simla (India) to the 'Times' (London) concerning the cause of the execution of Maulvi Niamuttullah Khan Ahmedi at Kabul. Hazrat Khilafatul Masih, the Head of the Ahmaditta Community, has received the following reply through the India Office London.

"With reference to your telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, a copy of the telegram sent to the "Times" from India has only just been secured. It is not based on the official report and the Government of India had not previously seen the story of the ambush. They have issued no statement to the press but understand from the Afghan newspapers that death sentence was awarded purely on religious grounds."

This reply of the Government of India repudiates the allegation made in certain quarters that the execution of Maulvi Niamatullah Khan was due to his contriving a conspiracy against the Amir for taking part in some political movement against the Afghan Government.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

REPRESSION IN GONDAL.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 20.

This province is at present deeply stirred by the open allegations of bribery and corruptions against some officials of the Gondal State by certain people from Dhorajee. These people have naturally incurred the wrath of authorities at Gondal, and prosecutions have been launched against some of the leaders of the agitation for defamation of State officials while others are clapped in jail for offences which being two or three years old were unearthed from the official archives. The only paper that was up to this time being published in the State limits of Dhorajee has been compelled to suspend its publication and all agitation by the public of Dhorajee is viewed with displeasure by the Gondal authorities. One of the workers, who had been sentenced, was garlanded by some sympathiser friends. These latter have also incurred displeasure. So, the Gondal officialdom has put all the machinery of repression, in its possession, in motion against the public workers.

REPRESSION IN MANGROL.

The Sheikh of Mangrol has at last joined the forces of reaction. In a few years' time, he almost doubled, and in some cases quadrupled, the odious Kazi and Kotwali tax. People are groaning under the heavy burden of taxation, which is increasing with geometrical progression. There is a band of patriotic and fearless workers in Mangrol, who are conducting a clean constitutional fight in defence of poor voiceless ryots. One of these, Mr. Javantilal Narunjee Gosalia, Secretary of the local Prajamandal, and a member of the Executive of the Kathiawad Political Conference, has been suddenly arrested by the authorities for using strong language against the unwarranted increase in the Kotwali tax under the now famous 124-A. This gentleman is a man of means and is respected among the people. Five hundred people at once approached the Sheikh to ask for Mr. Javantilal's release, but the former would give no audience. The people were sent wandering from post to pillar, and neither the Sheikh, nor the Diwan would hear of Mr. Javantilal's release on bail. All their efforts were vain and the prisoner had to wait in prison for his trial. The development of this affair is watched with deep interest by the people of Kathiawad.

REJOICINGS IN GONDAL.

While the public of Dhorajee is smarting under repression, the famous contractor of the Gondal Darbar is celebrating the Thakore Saheb's birthday with unusual pomp and magnificence. The whole main road leading to the station has been occupied, with total obstruction to all public traffic and a spacious Shamiana is being erected with a feast of seven hundred electric lamps to illuminate the distinguished gathering that is going to assemble to-day in honour of His Highness' birthday.

AFFAIRS IN RAJKOT.

The Diwan of Rajkot has just returned from England, while the Thakore Saheb is not expected to reaching the shores of India before the Viceroy's Kathiawad tour is over. There was a great deal of speculation about the Diwan's movements. Some believed that the Diwan will take over the reins of State affairs from the hands of the popular councillors whom the Thakore Saheb had entrusted with the fullest responsibility over the Government of the State, till his Diwan and himself returned from England. All rumours are set at rest now by the declared intention of the Diwan to tour in India till the Thakore Saheb returned. The experiment of, its kind in the annals of Indian States, the creation of a council to administer the State affairs, chosen from the leaders of the popular representatives elected on the basis of an universal franchise is being watched with keenest interest and sympathy throughout Kathiawad.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BHAVNAGAR.

The first year of the working of the people's Municipality in Bhavnagar is closing by the end of this month. The election of the President, the appeal Committee and the Managing Committee are due to-morrow, and there is brisk canvassing going on by the many candidates for the Managing Committee. At first, there was a fair chance of a healthy competition for the post of the President. The first President, the Nagarseth of the City, seemed to be very reluctant to part with the honour and powers of an elected President of an institution, two-thirds members of which were elected by the people on the widest possible basis of universal franchise. He was calling upon all his friends to secure him an easy election for the second time against his own promise of last year that he would soon retire early last year after his notions of prestige were satisfied; but, then, he could not keep up his promise would not give up his post even after he had sufficient warnings from his friends against any hopes of good support even from them. At last he was brought to understand the realities of the situation by a manifesto issued by Major Zoraversinhji, Chief Secretary to the Council of Administration and a leading citizen of Bhavnagar. The latter was co-opted by the highest combined votes of both the elected and nominated members of the Municipality, and has a good reputation and following behind him. At his advent the Nagarseth had to withdraw. Both the progressive and conservative forces combined, and the leaders of the Progressives being unwilling to stand as candidates and compete with Major Zoraversinhji, they have decided to back up the candidature of the latter rather than please the reactionaries headed by the Nagarseth.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION UNDER HABEAS CORPUS.

POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

IMPORTANT JUDGEMENTS.

Jagerdeo Ramsumer Tewari and others
V/s.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Amberson Marten and Justice Fawcett.)

This was an application under section 491 Criminal Procedure Code in the nature of Habeas Corpus.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordship's judgments:—

Justice Marten observed:—

"This is an application under S. 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the nature of Habeas Corpus. The accused who are three brothers complained originally to us that they are illegally arrested by the police on the 17th September, 1924; that it was not till several days afterwards they were told what the charge against them was; that they were then informed they were charged with being undesirable foreigner, whom it was intended to deport; and that the case was being reported to Government for orders.

Accordingly on the 23rd of September a rule nisi was obtained from this Court, and on the same day it appears that the police reported the matter to Government.

The rule came before us for hearing on the 26th September, when it was pointed out by the Court that having regard to the Act under which the authorities were proceeding viz., S. 3A the Foreigners Act III of 1914, which has been inserted in that Act IIY of 1915, it was incumbent on the Commissioner of Police to report the case to the local Government at the same time as he issued a warrant for the apprehension of the alleged foreigner. Consequently as the arrest was on the 17th, and the case was not reported to Government till the 23rd September, it could not be said, having regard to that period of 6 days, that the Commissioner had complied with sub-section (1) of S. 3A.

But that was recognised at the time as being a technical objection. The parties, if possible, wanted to have the matter determined on the merits, viz, as to whether the accused were foreigners or not, and accordingly on the suggestion I think, of the Court the accused were 'pro forma' released and then rearrested. There was also to be a new report to Government so as to comply with sub-section (1). Then the prosecution agreed that the accused 2 and 3 should be released on bail by the police under sub-section (4) but accused No. 1 was to remain in custody. Then there was to be a supplemental petition under S. 491 of the Cr. P. Code to this High Court which was to be brought for hearing with the original application on the 9th October.

This intervening period from the 26th September to the 9th October was to meet the convenience of the parties. The onus of proving that they were not foreigners fell upon the applications. They wanted to produce further evidence to show that they were not foreigners. On the other it was stated by the Advocate General that the Crown wanted to get further information as regards the treaty under which the Territory in question was alleged to have been ceded by the Government to the Raja of Benares. Further, there was certain other Statement made in the then affidavit of the Deputy Commissioner of Police which really repeated heresay matters as having been reported to him by one of the Police Superintendents in Benares. Accordingly on the facts the Crown also wanted this adjournment. At that time this was considered a reasonable period in which both parties would get their case in order so as to enable it to be disposed of at the next hearing.

Accordingly on the 9th Oct. this case came again before the Court. So far as the prosecution was concerned, it was in very much the same state as it had been on the preceding 26th September. There was no order from Government as required by the Act, nor was there any evidence about the terms of the cession of the territory to the Raja of Benares.

I should explain that the importance of that point is this. It is common ground that the accused were all originally British subjects, that is to say, that the father of the three accused was born in British territory, and further that all these three accused were also at the date of their birth born in British territory. But what has happened subsequently is that their native village has, it is said, been ceded by Government to the Raja of Benares. It was accordingly said that these men have lost their original British nationality, and have acquired the status of subjects of a native State. It was alleged that being subjects of a native State they are now foreigners within the meaning of the foreigners' Acts. That, if necessary, would be a point to be argued and also it would have to be shown that Government had the power to cede this territory to the Raja of Benares, and also that there was nothing in the treaty which would preserve the original national rights as British subjects of any person in the position of the accused.

On the other hand the accused have alleged that their father was carrying on business in Bombay for some 40 years in connection with buffaloes and the sale of milk, and that they themselves have been in Bombay for a large number of years. The first petitioner claims to have come to Bombay in 1909, the second petitioner in 1909 and again in 1914; and the third petitioner in 1916. They say they have a large business in Bombay; that they own a large number of buffaloes; and that their assets are worth half a lakh of rupees and over; and that accordingly it is a great hardship on them that they should suddenly be arrested and their animals be left to the tender mercy of others.

WHY ADJOURNMENT WAS GRANTED?

That this is how the facts stood on the 9th October when we granted a further adjournment till to-day. We also directed that any further affidavit which the prosecution wished to put in should be put in by the 13th October peremptorily. Clear intimation was also given to the Advocate-General by the Bench that unless the requisite order from Government for deportation, or alternatively for discharge, was not obtained by to-day, then the natural and probable consequence would be that we should direct the accused to be discharged.

An affidavit has since been put in by the prosecution but in effect it carries the case no further. Substantially nothing further has been done by the prosecution. We are still without the Treaty but what is more important we are still without any order from Government. The order that I have made such frequent reference to is that contained in sub-section (1) viz: "Whenever in a Presidency town the Commissioner of Police or elsewhere the Magistrate of the District considers that the Local Government should be moved to issue an order under Section 3 in respect of any foreigner who is within the limits of such presidency town or of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate he may report the case to the Local Government and at the same time issue a warrant for the apprehension of such foreigner." Then sub-section (5) provides that "Any officer who has in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) ordered a foreigner to be detained or released on his executing a bond shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government. On the receipt of a report under this sub-section the Local Government shall without any delay either direct that the foreigner be discharged or make an order for the removal of such foreigner in accordance with the provision of Section 3."

Then, turning to the main Act Section 3 provides that "The Governor-General of India in Council may, by writing order any foreigner to remove himself therefrom by a particular route to be specified in the order; and any Local Government may by writing make the like order with reference to any foreigner within the jurisdiction of such Government.

It will be seen therefore, that in this class of case everything depends upon the order of Government. The Commissioner of Police has no power to deport anybody under this Act. It is not like cases under the Bombay Police Act where a certain discretion—and a wide discretion—is given to the Commissioner of Police to deport certain people who are believed to be the associates of thieves and so on.

ILLEGAL DETENTION.

When power is then there to retain accused No. 1 any longer in custody and that power is there to impose the conditions of bail on accused Nos. 2 and 3 as the price of their retaining an ostensible liberty. In my opinion the case to-day has reached a point where without an order from Government of deportation under Section 3 of the Act any such continued detention or any such continued bail is an illegal or an improper detention within the meaning of Section 491 (1) (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code or alternatively these particular accused are not being dealt with according to law within the meaning of Section 491 (1) (a).

In my judgment it is incumbent on Government under Section 3 A sub-section 5 of the Foreigners Act to give their orders for the discharge of the foreigner or else for his removal under sub-section (5) without delay. I quite recognise a reasonable time must be allowed in such cases and that naturally owing to the conditions under which Government Departments must work one cannot expect that matters of this sort can be dealt with with the same speed as if it was merely a case of making an application direct at once to some single individual who had complete power to dispose of the matter there and then.

But I do feel this strongly. We are dealing here with the liberty of the subject. Shortly stated this man accused No. 1 has been under arrest and in the custody of the Police from the 17th September up to day that is nearly a month. The original action taken by the Commissioner of Police in not reporting the matter to Government forthwith after the arrest was in my opinion illegal. That matter was put straight on the 23rd September. But even then a whole fortnight had elapsed and even still, as I have already stated, there is no order from Government.

As far as I can see here, a wrong procedure has been adopted. The matter should have been investigated first and the arrest made afterwards. Then there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the orders of Government soon after the arrest. But it does not rest with the Commissioner to deport alleged foreigners under the Foreigners Act. That is a matter for the Government and solely for the Government. But there the Act, as I have explained, puts a restriction on the executive powers of Government of deportation viz., that they must be exercised without delay on the receipt of the report from the Commissioner of Police.

In my opinion the time that has elapsed here does constitute such delay. Further, in my opinion, it would be unfair on the petitioners to postpone the present gearing of this rule nisi any longer. This is the third time on which it has come up for hearing. To-day there is no order of Government as to these men's deportation. Accordingly in my opinion this rule nisi ought to be made absolute and all three men discharged from custody or detention.

Under these circumstances it is necessary for this Court to say anything on the point whether these men are foreigners within the meaning of the Act. There being in my judgment a clear ground on which this rule should be made absolute I do not see the necessity or the edesirability of embarking on the discussion of a point which in my judgment is not necessary for our decision on the main point of the case which after all is whether this men should be set at liberty or whether they should any longer be detained in the custody of the police."

Justice Fawcett:—

I agree in making the rule absolute on the ground that these three persons are being improperly detained. Pending the proceedings two, of them have been released on bail but in effect they are in detention under special arrangements for their temperory liberty.

The authority vested in the Commissioner of Police to arrest a person whom he thinks is a foreigner under sub section (1) of section 3A is one that he can in my opinion exercise by himself and I do not think that his power is restricted to a case where he can simultaneously obtain orders from Government for the removal of such foreigner. But undoubtedly sub-section (5) requires that he has ordered the foreigner to be after the Commissioner of Police has reportdetained or released on bail, the local Government is to take action without delay. Accordingly when sub-section (4) of the same section 3A authorises the Commissioner of Police to direct a foreigner to be detained in custody pending the orders of the local Government this must obviously be dealt with the discretion in sub-section (5) that I have already mentioned requiring these orders to be given without delay. That is to say it cannot be contended that the Commissioner of Police could direct a foreigner to be detained in Custody for an unreasonable length of time pending the orders of the local Government for six months.

In my opinion the provisions of sub-section 3 about the orders being given without delay is a mandatory and sub-section (4) must be read as if the words "pending the orders of the Local Government" were 'qualified by the words "such orders being obtained within a reasonable time" for "without delay" means this.

I agree with my learned brother that the fortnight or more that has expired since the proceedings when these persons were rearrested on the 23rd September has given ample time for obtaining the orders of the local Government and that the delay renders the further detention of these persons improper. I do not mean to lay down any general rule that an order must always be obtained within a fortnight after the report of the Commissioner of Police. But in view of the warning we gave and the other circumstances especially the legitimate doubt that arises whether these people are really foreigners it is a case where this Court is justified in exercising the powers given it by section 491 of the Cri. Pro Code."

Judgment on the question of costs:—

Marten J.:—

As regards the question of costs rule 5 of the Appellate Side rules 1920 provides that "In disposing of any such rule the Court may in its discretion make an order for the payment by one side or the other of the costs of the rule". We think in this case that the costs of the rule should be paid by the respondent. As regards the mode in which these costs are to be ascertained the applicant appears here by Counsel Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin instructed by a High Court Pleader Mr. Bhandarker. It was suggested to us that we should make an order that the costs be taxed as on the original side. I am aware that this is a form of order which is sometimes made in an appropriate case in certain branches of this Court. But speaking generally costs on the Original Side are matters between solicitors and client and are not between pleader and client. Consequently I do not think it would be proper in this present case to direct the costs to be taxed as on the original side.

On the other hand there is a suggestion by the Government Pleader that the petitioners should be content with Rs. 30 for the whole of these hearings and that they are not to be allowed even the costs of their counsel. This contention appears to me to be wrong. The Crown appeared here by the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader and in my opinion having regard to the importance and to the difficulty of the case it was quite right and proper that the petitioners should wish to have counsel to oppose the Advocate General.

Under these circumstances we think the proper order will be to direct the Registrar to assess the Petitioner costs of this rule and that in doing so he do allow reasonable costs of Counsel and also reasonable costs of the affidavits which have been filed in support of the applications. The costs as so assessed to be paid by the Respondent."

"VICTORIA OWNERS' AND DRIVERS' GRIEVANCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad the Police Commissioner has used your paper as a vehicle of peace. His offer to receive me and the aggrieved among the victoria owners and drivers with open arms has found a public declaration, but all his official correspondence with me will prove that he has all along wanted me alone, that, in spite of all my proof that the organization of the men was thoroughly representative as it enlisted a membership of no less than 2,000, as he insisted on that point necessarily during the previous stages of the organization of the Union, he has steadily refused to entertain any deputation from the men, and that he is undesirably addig to the worries of the men.

Really speaking, the Police Commissioner cannot be much blamed but the Deputy Commissioner who is the presiding official over the conveyance affairs is creating a condition which will ultimately lead, I am afraid, to no beneficial results. I refused to meet the Commissioner singly as I wanted to see that there was heart to heart talk between the men and him. On the contrary, the Deputy Commissioner sent me on the very night on which there was a public meeting of the men where over 2,000 of them had assembled, a threatening letter in which he stated that he would wish to see me alone and that he would bring into operation the powers of an act which he did not think worth while to use in the past by which he would outright cancel the licenses of owners. He also insinuated that now the men were growing troublesome. The meeting was held under my presidentship and we condemned the threat in no uncertain terms as I wanted to inform the Commissioner that by the threat he wanted to crush the spirit of the men towards unity for self-improvement, for all our Unions are primarily intended for improvement of self which, of course, takes time. The meeting terminated at about 1 a.m. when a European Sergeant jumped from behind me and called for the names of those who had taken a prominent part in the meeting. Now, what did that mean? The men, however, were not deterred. Does that go in a line with the Commissioner's new statement that he welcomes the Union? I have led my men before different heads of different departments that have to do with them and all have welcomed us and given us a sympathetic ear. But the Deputy Police Commissioner seems to believe that the owners and drivers are a pack of undesirables in the town. Let me assure him that in my contact with them I have found them docile, pliable, grateful gentlemanly and prepared to give way whenever they are told to be wrong. But there should be careful guidance and a large sympathy.

The Commissioner has already begun to put into motion the instrument of men's destruction by destroying the numbers of their vehicles, snatching away their licenses and condemning the carriages on grounds which we shall now be compelled to ask the High Court to prove whether justified or not. The fact is any combination of men in any trade is dreaded by the authorities. But let them be assured there is no vicious purpose at the back of it: there is that are purpose viz: of bettering the conditions of the trade and giving even the voiceless and the weak their human rights which they bring with them as God's creatures.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

BANGLE INDUSTRY IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Local Legislative Council in 1921 the Government had directed the Director of Industries to investigate the possibilities of reviving the glass bangle industry in this Province. As a result of his investigations, the Director reported to the Government that the industry was incapable of any real development and, even with the Government's assistance, indigenous manufacture of bangles would not be able to withstand severe foreign competition which has already practically killed the industry.

The Director holds that even as a cottage industry the production of cheap bangles affords so little a margin of profit to the agriculturist that it would be unwise to encourage him to pursue it in preference to other cottage industries from which higher return could be expected.

The Government obtained the views of some leading members of the Legislative Council on the subject before passing orders. Their replies entirely supported the view of the Director that the indigenous bangle industry was past redemption and that if bangles were to be manufactured in this country it could only be done in a factory.

The Government do not consider that in the present financial conditions they would be justified in embarking on an enterprise, the prospects of success of which are so problematical.

SWAMI DAYANAND SARASWATI.

HIS BIRTH CENTENARY AND INDIA'S DUTY.

Swami Shraddhananda sends the following for publication:—

The name of Swami Dayanand the revered founder of the Arya Samaj a society which has done so much for the amelioration of Hindu Society particularly in Northern India, is not an unfamiliar name to the inhabitants of India. Recently they have had same insight of the philanthropic work in which this Society is engaged, and the relief operations in connection with Malabar rebellion and the recent floods organised by the followers of Swami Dayanand all bear testimony to the noble task which this great sage of Modern India set before them. Hundred years have rolled by since this new Light of India—nay of still larger sphere than Her, saw the Light of the day, and what a glorious transformation have not these hundred years seen in the religious, moral and social uplift of Hindus in particular and Indians in general. It is therefore but fitting and proper that the followers of Swami Dayanand should have resolved to celebrate the unique occasion of his birth centenary on the occasion of the next Shiva Ratri festival which falls on 19th of Feb. 1925. The central celebrations will be held at Muttra where Swami Dayanand sat at feet of his Guru Virjananda Maharaja and received instruction in ancient Vedic lore which gave him so to say his second birth. from 15th Feb. 22nd or for full the week. The occasion is indeed a unique one and to us all will be the only one when we can pay our humble homage to the great sage who has revolutionized modern religious thought in India.

There are no two opinions about his having been one of the greatest, if not actually the greatest, benefactor of the Hindus in recent times and it, therefore behoves every Hindu at whatever shrine he may worship and to whatever religious beliefs he may subscribe, to join hands with his avowed followers in making this great event successful. In honouring the memory of Dayanand he will be honouring the memory of a great and good man, of a great Vedic scholar, of a passionate lover of ancient Aryan civilisation, of a firm believer in the brotherhood of the Hindu community, of a dauntless champion of the weak and the fallen, of a true supporter of the women's cause, of a revivalist of Sanskrit learning and above all of a true patriot who was perhaps among the first to feel the burden of foreign rule and to arouse his people to the necessity for striving for the attainment of Swarajya. Among the many causes that are responsible for the present degradation and degeneration of us Indians-and especially the Hindus—the greatest perhaps is that you do not honour our great men. We are such slaves to our narrow prejudices, our petty jealousies of creed and custom that we feel no hesitation in withholding the need of praise from them. We think the present political awakening, whose signs are visible throughout the length and breadth of the country, should enable us to rise above these prejudices and jealousies and should give us that charity of spirit which appreciates merit even in our opponents. Our community should, therefore, be ready to honour the heroes of the other, and be in this way, a factor in cementing the bonds of national unity.

We therefore, send this humble but cordial invitation to all and sundry, the rich and the poor, the big and the small to co-operate with us in making this great function, the first of its kind in the annals of the Arym Samaj, achieve a glorious success. We request those who can afford to do so to be personally present at the celebrations and others to help the movement with their active sympathy and good wishes.

A strong Committee representing the Arya Samajists, of all the Provinces of India presided over by Swami Shradhanandji (late Mahauma Munshi Ram, founder Gurukul Kangri) has been formed and it has been entrusted with the management of the function.

The following will give, in brief, and idea of what the Committee's proposals

(1) Religious Council of the Arya Samaj.—It will be attended by 200 select Arya Samajists from India and abroad. A learned Arya Samajist Pandit Balkrishna of Bombay has been elected to preside over its deliberations. Its main function will be (a) to discuss the various religious doctrines of the Arya Samaj (b) to devise ways and means to popularise and propogate its teachings, and (c) to organise the various Arya Samajic institutions on a better footing.

(2) Religious Conference.—At which prominent representatives of various religions will be invited to read essays on the cardinal doctrines of their religion.

(3) Vedic Conference.—At which essays will be read on the Vedic religion.

(4) Exhibition.—Attempts will be made to exhibit rare works connected with Vedic literature and to collect other published and unpublished works on the Vedas and the Vedangas. This will be the main feature of the Exhibition. Besides there will be exhibited Dayanand's letters in the original as well as the clothes and other articles used by him if available. Pictures Paintings, drawings, specimens, of caligraphy, yarn spun by the scholars of the various Arya Samajic institutions, specimen of needle work tapestry, embroidery, toys and etc. metal work done by Arya Samajists will also be exhibited.

(5) Tournaments.—There will be tournaments in which the scholars of all Arya Samaj institutions will partake.

(6) Publications.—Numerous new books will be published on the occasion dealing with the doctrines and work of the Arya Samaj, the chief among them being a Sanskrit translation of Dayanand's great work the Satyarth Prakash and a commemoration volume containing essays and dessertations on the various doctrines of the Arya Samaj.

(7) Lectures.—Public Lectures on various religious and social subjects by good speakers will be delivered.

It is needless to say that the committee will do their best to look to the personal convenience and comfort of the visitors.

Rangoon, Oct. 26.—The Associated Press understands that no selection for the vacant Home Membership in Government of Burma has yet been made and any statement that the post has been offered to any one is incorrect.—(A.P.)

LIFE AT OXFORD.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Oct. 24.

Mr. W. C. Douglas, M.A., Principal of the local Government Training College, delivered an interesting lecture here yesterday, on the life at Oxford.

He began by saying that Oxford resembled Rajahmundry both in the extent of population and their situation on river-banks, the one by the Thames and the other by the Godavary. He said that the University at Oxford contains twenty-one colleges, the oldest of them being constructed about six centuries ago, while the latest saw the light of the day in the last century.

Continuing, he said that the total strength of all the colleges was nearly 3,500, and he mentioned the names of Dr. Johnson, Shelley, Gladstone, Asquith and others, who passed through the different colleges there. The lecturer himself belonged to the Lincoln College.

Games, recreation and social intercourse, he said, form an important factor in education there and a student who fails to take physical exercise regularly would be treated with contempt by the fellow-students. The pivot of the whole system of teaching, he said, was the tutor, who would more guide the pupil, than impose his own opinions on the latter.

Referring to the Students' Unions he said that the President's post was one of high distinction, and would generally be bestowed on the student of the highest cultural attainments. In this connection, he mentioned the name of Mr. C. R. Reddi, leader of the Opposition, in the Madras Legislative Council, who, by his brilliant intellect and high culture, was elected President of the Cambridge Union, in his student career.

Referring to Indian students at Oxford, he said that they generally confine themselves to their books, with a view to pass with distinction, and keep themselves aloof from their fellow-European students, though he admitted that there were some exceptions here and there.

PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Oct. 23.

Sjt. Madduri Sivaramakrishniah, formerly the "Chronicle" correspondent from Andhra, was charged under Section 176, I. P. C., and was sentenced on the 22nd instant by the local Joint Magistrate, to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. The case is very interesting, as the prosecution was the outcome of a communication sent by him to "Swarajya" of Madras.

The passage which was instrumental in bringing about the prosecution is as follows:—

"On the morning of the 4th instant, we saw the corpse-headless, of a man lying on the sands of the river, Godavary, with streaks of blood on the shirt and the cloth. Daily we hear reports of some such dastardly crime committed here and there What is the police doing?"

The accused made a statement to the effect that there was not the slightest intention on his part to conceal the matter from the police, and that the very fact, he gave publicity to it through the columns of "Swarajya" having a wide circulation establishes the absence of any intention on his part. He added that there were some police constables also in the crowd that gathered before the corpse and hence the police were aware of the same.

The accused defended himself in Court.

Three prosecution witnesses and three defence witnesses were examined. The first prosecution witness deposed that he had not seen the corpse and that besides the article of the accused, there was no independent evidence to show that any offence was committed with regard to the corpse, or that the accused was aware of any offence committed with regard to the corpse. The second prosecution witness deposed that the accused while admitting that he had written the article, refused to give the information in writing to him. The third witness, the local stationary Sub-Magistrate, deposed that he took a statement from the accused about the corpse, and that he issued a search warrant to the Madras City Police for the seizure of the original from "Swarajya" paper office.

The three defence witnesses deposed that there were constables in the crowd, but that they could not identify them. There was some inconsistency in the evidence, the 1st witness having deposed that the constables had turbans, while the third witness deposed that they were bareheaded.

The Defence Vakil contended that the prosecution had not proved that any offence was committed with regard to the corpse, and that the accused was aware of any offence regarding the dead body. He also argued that the fact of the accused having communicated the matter to "Swarajya" having a wide circulation, clearly establishes the absence of any intention on his part to conceal the matter from the police. He also quoted many legal authorities in support of his argument.

The prosecution contended that the words 'What is the police doing?" in the passage quoted above (article published in "Swarajya") that the police were unaware of the fact of the corpse lying there. He, however, requested the Court to impose a light sentence on the accused, as his object was to teach people that they have a duty to perform towards aiding the police.

The Magistrate delivered his judgement yesterday and subjected the accused to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's simple imprisonment. The accused requested the Court to increase the fine so that he may appeal to the local District Court, but the Magistrate expressed his inability to go back on his pronouncement.

GOVT. AND AKALI PROBLEM.

SIR M HAILEY AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab, made his public entry in Lahore this morning. He arrived by a special train and was received by a large number of the civil and military officers at the station. When his Excellency alighted on the platform accompanied by Lady Hailey and suit he was introduced to the Chief Justice, Sir Shadi Lal, and the Judges of the High Court and members and ministers of the Government, the various heads of the departments and many darbaries.

After inspecting guard of honour, His Excellency drove in state to the Town Hall, where he was presented with addresses of welcome by various local bodies.

Jointly replying to addresses presented by the Lahore Municipal Committee, the District Board, the Soldiers' Board and the Anjumanie Himayat Islam presented, His Excellenmy said there were few other provinces in India which had registered a more rapid material development during the last quarter of the century but we had seen only the beginning of the chapter. There was still a great vista before us of agricultural expension.

After sympathising with the municipality in its financial difficulties he said he advisedly avoided going into the question which may be described as its political complication on which the address was silent.

Replyig to the District Board address, the Governor referred to the remission of enhancement of water rates and said that there appeared to be an impression that Government was transferring one-third of the proposed increase from rural to urban population. This he said did scant credit to Government's endeavours as it proposed to meet the principal part of the reduction by a rearrangement of the loan and interest position.

Referring to the Soldiers' Board's address, the Governor said that in addition to very large grants of land already made on the older casual colonies, an area of 75000 acres has provisionally been set aside for military guarantees.

AKALI PROBLEM.

Regarding the Sikh problem, the Governor said, it is a question in which every community of the province has a vital interest because it is not a factitious embroilment between Government and a section of the people. It is an old question common to all nations whether one class or section shall attain its object under the rule of the law or by the use of direct action and mass force. Government have no quarrel with any particular objective but with the methods employed.

As to the Himayat Islam, His Excellency offered his fervent good wishes for their success in their constructive efforts on behalf of their community. He alluded to the progress made in education and welcomed the extension in the technical and engineering sphere to meet the demand for vocational and professional training.

Concluding, His Excellency said, "If Lahore is to justify its pride of place in the Punjab, it must be a true capital holding out light to the province in matters of political and social importance. We live, alas, in days when the poison of mutual suspicion and mistrust has bitten deep into the life of the land. One community is set against another and class is embittered against class. Can Lahore do nothing here to guide the trouble sister cities of the province?"

POET HANSRAJ RELEASED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

The blind poet Hansraj, who was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment has been released this morning from Sabarmati Jail. He is in the best of spirits. It may be noted that the trying magistrate had recommended him for special treatment but for reasons best known to the local Government he was all along treated as an ordinary prisoner. It is understood that on two or three occasions he was persuaded by some local officials to give security and get himself released but he stoutly refused to take that advice. Kavi Hansraj has compiled 104 national and religious songs during his period of imprisonment. He leaves to-day for Amreli and hopes to resume his Swadeshi propaganda work very soon.

SIR MAUNG KIN'S FUNERAL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 26.

The Funeral took place this evening of the late Sir Maung Kin and was impressive. A large gathering attended and the procession on to the cemetry was over a mile long. The Kink's Own Regiment and the Gharwal Rifles accorded the military honours. His Excellency the Governor was present at the House of the late Sir Maung Kin and accompanied the procession to the cemetry. The Coffin was covered with numerous wreaths including those from the Corporation of Rangoon, the Bar Association and the public bodies and prominent individuals. Masonic rites were observed at the grave.

Allahabad, Oct. 26.—Mr. H. Barton M.L.C. (Bengal) General Secretary of the Telegraph Association and President of Anglo-Indian Associations of Bengal is on a visit to Allahabad and an opportunity will be taken to have an informal conference with the leaders of the Anglo-Indian Community here with a view to come to some settlement regarding the amalgamation and federation of Allahabad Associations with other Associations.—(A.P.)

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

The following interpellations were asked at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What has been the total expenditure up to 31st March 1924 on the suburban development schemes?

(b) What is the acreage of land developed for industrial and residential purposes in the suburban district and how much of it has been sold for these purposes?

(c) What acreage has been notified for acquisition, what acreage has been actually acquired, and what acreage is likely to be released, and when?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Rs. 2,10,94,986 approximately.

(b) Lands for industrial purposes are to be developed as and when a demand arises. So far 43.18 acres of land, including 16.63 acres for the residences of superior staff and workmen employed in factories, have been sold. 325.5 acres of land have so far been developed for residential purposes, out of which 68.25 acres have been disposed of.

(c) Out of a total area of 16 021 acres notified for acquisition, 4,421¼ acres of land have so far actually been acquired. The question as to what areas should be released from acquisition is at present under consideration.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT BANDRA.

2. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) What Government offices are situated on the sea-side at Bandra?

(b) How far is each of them from the railway station?

(c) What is the office time in those offices and when do the officers concerned generally attend their offices?

(d) What are the scheduled fares for carriages and taxis to these offices?

(e) Are Government aware of the inconvenience caused to the people outside Bandra in reaching these offices? If so, do Government intend to take any action in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) The offices of the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, District Deputy Collector, Prant South Salsette and Assistant Development Officer, Bandra, Assistant Development Officer, Kurla, Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District (three days a week), Executive Engineer, Andheri and Sanitary District, D. D., and District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.

(b) About one mile in each case.

(c) 11 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Certain officers more particularly the Mamlatdar, District Deputy Collector and Executive Engineer and occasionally the Collector attend office later than 11 a.m. but usually by 12 noon. They have outdoor inspection work. They make up for this amply after 5-30 p.m.

(d) 12 annas to Rs. 1-4.

(e) Government are aware that much inconvenience is caused to the public by want of offices close to a railway station. Provision of offices has been continually postponed for want of funds and uncertainty as to the final headquarters of the district. A decision in the matter is likely to be reached soon.

DACOITIES IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.

3. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many dacoities, robberies, and thefts have taken place in the Suburbs of Bombay during the last quinquennium?

(b) Whether any particular communities are principally implicated in those crimes; if so, what are they?

What has been the average number of policemen stationed at different places in the Suburban and Thana Districts during the last quinquennium.

(c) Whether Government have adopted any measures towards securing the co-operation of the people of those districts in detecting or putting down such crimes; if so, what are those measures?

(d) Whether Government are aware of any Congress committees having organized volunteers for the prevention of such crime; if so, which Congress committees are co-operating with the police in this connection.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward. (a) Suburban District was separated only in 1921 from the Thana District. The figures therefore are given below for the years, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

	Dacoities.	Robberies.	Thefts.
1921	6	5	289
1922	5	5	296
1923	4	11	286

(b) No particular communities were implicated.

The following statement shows the average number of policemen for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923:—

Name of Police Station.	Name of Outpost.	Average number of Policemen.
Andheri	.....	18
.....	Malad	5
Bandra	.....	125
Borivli	.....	15
Ghatkoper	.....	15
.....	Chembur	4
Kurla	.....	29
.....	Ambernath	3
Villa Parla	.....	35
.....	Santa-Cruz	4
.....	Santa Cruz Cantonment	5

(c) and (d) In 1922 the Ghatkoper public engaged five pathans (February to June) to assist the police in performing night rounds. In 1923 the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee engaged patrol parties from the middle of September till the end of October. They did not however co-operate with the police. The Public were requested in 1924 to assist the Police in patrolling at night but there was no response. Those who assist the police in the detection and prevention of crime are rewarded.

KHAR SCHEME DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

4. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of plots sold by them in the Khar Scheme, Development Department, since January 1924;

(b) the price realised for such plots.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Thirty.

(b) Eight plots at Rs. 5-8-0 per square yard; fifteen at Rs. 6 per square yard; four at Rs. 6-8-0 per square yard; two at Rs. 7 per square yard; and one at Rs. 10 per square yard.

DEVELOPMENT PLOTS IN BOMBAY.

5. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersi (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to pleased to state—

(1) how many plots are being advertised for sale in the Bombay City by the Development Department?

(2) For how long are they being so advertised?

(3) What are the highest offers obtained for each?

(4) At what prices do Government intend to sell them?

(5) What is the actual cost incurred on each?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: The information is being obtained.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE, BANDRA.

1. Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association): Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representations about the location of the slaughter house at Bandra on its present site near the Railway Station, and if so, whether Government intend to take any action?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: No representations have been received by Government, but the question of the removal of the existing slaughter house at Bandra is under the consideration of the Bombay Municipality. A site in Trombay for a new slaughter house has been provisionally selected.

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT.

1. Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Development was immediately before his appointment a Controller of Munitions and Stores;

(b) when the latter post was abolished;

(c) when the Director of Development was appointed.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) and (c) No. The Director of Development acted as Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle, from May 1917 to August 1918, in addition to his own duties as Agent, G. I. P. Railway. He was appointed as Director of Development in November 1920.

(b) The appointment of Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle, was abolished from 1st April 1921.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants Chamber): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they were consulted by the Central Government on the question of the scope and the terms of reference of the Taxation Committee? If so, were any terms of reference recommended by this Government; if so, what were they?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware whether any members from the Provincial Governments are going to be co-opted to the Taxation Committee when they make an enquiry about the Bombay Presidency?

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence: (a) Government regret that consultations between the Central Government and Local Governments cannot be disclosed.

(b) Government have no information to give.

PROSECUTION FOR RUNNING A PRIZE SCHEME.

1. Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the "Samechar" a newspaper published at Surat, published a scheme entitled "Extraordinary Prize Competition" on the 7th August 1923; and that the proprietors of the paper were prosecuted and punished under Section 294A, Indian Penal Code, for doing so?

(b) Are Government aware of the fact that the "Times of India" Prize Scheme was being published at the very time when the "Samachar" was being so prosecuted?

(c) Was any warning given to the proprietors of the "Samachar" before launching a prosecution against them?

(d) Will Government state the amount of the fees paid to the Government Pleader, Surat, for conducting the prosecution in the several lottery cases during the years 1923 and 1924 (upto August) at Surat and how much fine has been realised in these cases?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Information is being obtained.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE EVIDENCE.

1. Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government defrayed any part of the travelling and other expenses of Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., in connexion with his journey to Simla to give evidence before the Reforms Inquiry Committee; if so, what portion of such expenses was defrayed by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was provided with a European private secretary at the expense of Government;

(c) whether Government gave him any assistance in the preparation of the memorandum submitted by him to the Committee; if so, what kind of assistance; and whether any parts of the said memorandum had been read or suggested by any Member of Government before its submission to the Committee?

(d) If the reply to (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, whether similar assistance and facilities including a European private secretary were supplied to Mr. R. G. Pradhan, another member of this Council who also went to Simla on a similar mission?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Government had nothing whatsoever to do with Mr. Surve's journey to Simla.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau): Will Government be pleased to state:—

(1) the total capital invested by the Karachi Port Trust;

(2) the gross annual return;

(3) the net profit or loss per annum during the last ten years; and

(4) the changes in the Port Trust charges during the last ten years?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (1) The total capital expenditure of the Karachi Port Trust as at 31st March 1924 is Rs. 4,32,44,514.

(2) The gross receipts during 1923-24 on the above expenditure was 14.83 per cent. excluding Port Fund Account and 15.95 per cent. including Port Fund Account.

(3) The net working result during the last ten years was as follows:—

Year.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1914-15		4,07,865
1915-16		4,75,292
1916-17	6,73,137	
1917-18	15,98,215	
1918-19	9,601	
1919-20		9,07,388
1920-21	2,07,090	
1921-22	1,90,633	
1922-23		67,317
1923-24	7,44,964	

(4) Additions to amendments of the schedule of charges have been made from time to time as found expedient.

In 1919 a surcharge of 25 per cent was levied on wharfage, cranage, berth night and holiday and mooring fees and this was increased to 33 1/3 per cent. in 1920.

In 1922 the wharfage rates for the ship wharves were revised and the surcharge abolished and in 1924 similar measures were adopted in the case of the wharfage rates for the Bunders.

DEFAMATION SUITS AGAINST "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether the amount of damages awarded against the "Bombay Chronicle" to Mr. Painter, Mr. Marsden and Mr. Shivalingappa by the Bombay High Court will be credited to Government or whether they will be paid to those three gentlemen for their personal use?

(b) If the latter, will Government be pleased to state whether the costs incurred by the plaintiffs were incurred by them personally or by Government, and what were the costs in each case?

The Honourable Sir Maurice Hayward:—(a) and (b) The costs have not yet been completely ascertained nor have the damages been fully recovered. The whole matter is under the consideration of Government.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber):—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the Bombay Port Trust have been collecting since April last Re. 1 per package from every deck passenger? Was the sanction of Government obtained for levying this charge?

(b) Before sanctioning the above charge did Government make any enquiries as to the necessity for the tax?

(c) Did Government make enquiries as regards its justification and whether they consulted any public bodies?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—(a) Yes. The levy of the charge was sanctioned by Government. It is levied upon all passengers and not merely upon deck passengers.

(b) Before sanctioning the charge Government were satisfied as to the necessity for the tax.

(c) No. Government did not consider it necessary to consult any public bodies as the two local chambers are fully represented on the Board of Trustees.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF HAND SPINNING.

4. Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District):—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to encourage hand spinning in the presidency? If so, what steps have they taken in this direction?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav:—So far no steps have been taken by the Department of Industries to encourage hand spining in this Presidency.

Some experiments, however, to test the economics of hand spinning were made by the Director of Industries who arranged a hand spinning competition at Mahisgaon in the Sholapur District in July 1922. It was found that at the prices then prevailing a hand spinner could make a profit of 3 annas per lb. as his wages, and that the best hand spinner took 15 hours to spin a lb. while the average time for 15 competitors who took part was 23 hours.

UNTOUCHABLES IN PUBLIC BOATS AND FERRIES.

5. Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District):—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that "Antyajas" and untouchables are not admitted into public ferry boats in the Kanara district when they are carrying any members of other castes?

(b) If so, do Government intend to take any action in the matter?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain:—(a) "Antyajas" or untouchables are not refused admittance into public ferries and boats. They do travel by public ferries without obstruction. In many of the ferry boats, rowers are mostly Christians who have no scruples to admit members of this class. Such of the few passengers as have any scruples about them, travel in another boat if available, or take their turn, after waiting, when the boat returns after unloading the untouchables.

There were 374 attacks with 200 deaths from Cholera in 4 towns and 68 villages during the week against 626 attacks with 322 deaths in 5 towns and 119 villages in the last week. Plague was responsible for 181 attacks and 129 deaths. These were registered in 6 towns and 28 villages. The disease continued mildly in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Seoni, Amraoti Yeotmal and Akola districts.

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THE LAW OF LOVE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in "Young India":—

A friend tells me that whilst I am wooing the Swarajists, the Liberals and others I seem to be forsaking the No-changers and that they are bewildered at the change I am undergoing. The friend asks me to state my position from the No-changers' stand-point and to explain the seeming transformation in my attitude. He says I must clearly define the benign aspect of non-co-operation or Satyagraha that I adumbrated at the Excelsior Theatre meeting in Bombay.

In the first instance, I would clear the ground by saying that my own views remain unchanged. I swear by non-violent non-cooperation and all the boycotts that follow from it. But I see as clearly as day-light (this I did not see at Juhu) that the country as a whole has not understood the non-violence and therefore has not understood the non-co-operation that was presented to it. I therefore see equally clearly that the keeping up of non-co-operation without its active principle, non-violence, must do harm to the country. It has done much harm already, in that it has divided the country into opposing parties. In such circumstances, non-cooperation as a national programme must for the time being be suspended. The root of non-cooperation is in Satyagraha, which is love. The law of love,—call it attraction, affinity, cohesion, if you like,—governs the world. Life persists in the face of death. The universe continues in spite of destruction incessantly going on. Truth ariumphs over untruth. Love conquers hate. God eternally triumphs over Satan.

A PARAMOUNT QUESTION.

The non-cooperation that I conceived was to be a binding force. The split in the Congress ranks and still more clearly the Hindu-Muslim dissensions, show that our non-cooperation has proved a dissolving element. I must therefore endeavour to show its benignant aspect by advising suspension, and by total surrender on my part. In so doing I do not need to woo the No-changers. They claim to know non-violence and its implications. They pin their faith on the constructive programme to the exclusion of everything else. I abate not a jot or title from that programme. On the contrary, every step I am taking is calculated to give strength to it. The Hindu-Muslim question is of paramount importance. We want the weight of the whole country's opinion to be brought to bear upon it. We must stoop to conquer. Retaining every bit of non-cooperation in our own persons, we must make the path of those who do not believe in it smooth for helping us and helping the country in the constructive effort. The past four years have shown us the way. We have gained much, but we have lost also much. We must conserve the gains and regain the lost ground. The mass awakening is the greatest gain. We must hold to it. The generating of mutual strife is the greatest loss. We must repair it quickly One cannot do so unless we suspend the terrible aspect of non-cooperation. The No-changers' duty, if they are anything worth is self-effacement, silent work. They must not fight for power of office or name. They must work silently, result or no result. The must live on the sufferance of their fellow workers, the Swarajists and the Liberals, if they will rejoin the Congress.

The best way to show how to do it, is to do it myself. I am therefore engaged in surrendering to the utmost of my capacity to the Swarajists as well as the Liberals. I have nothing to surrender to the No-changers: for I am supposed to have no differences of opinion with them.

I must cease to be a party man and invite No-changers to do likewise,

ADVICE TO NO-CHANGERS.

We must not hinder the Swarajists in their very difficult task. Wherever No-changers cannot have a majority without a bitter struggle, they must gladly and willingly and gracefully yield to the Swarajists. If they have power or office, it must be by virtue of service, not by manipulation of the vote. The vote is there no doubt. But must come, if it is to come, without the asking. Is it not easy enough to see that service requires no power, no office, no prestige? I would like everyone of us to be a mere servant of the nation. I would like No-changers so to behave as to be wanted by Swarajists, Liberals, and all others. But whether they do so or not, I must act up to my faith. God weighed me at the last All-India Congress Committee and found me wanting. My pride told me that I must yet fight the Swarajists. But the unquenchable spirit of service in me tells me that I must fight neither the Swarajists, nor the Liberals, nor the Englishmen. I must prove to everyone that I am what I profess to be,—their friend and servant. My creed is service of God and therefore of humanity. I can neither serve God nor humanity, as an Indian, I do not serve India and as a Hindu I do not serve the Indian Mussalmans. Voluntary service means pure love. I must strive my utmost during the coming year of grace, to express in every little act of mine whatever love I am capable of.

MUSLIMS AND PRIMARY EDUCATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request to allow me a little space in the columns of your esteemed paper to inform the public and the Government that the first resolution, on the Primary Education Act, was not passed by the Conference in the form in which it was sent to your paper and has since been published.

As this resolution is the most important one, and as it is necessary to remove the most unfavourable impression, this resolution, as it stands, is likely to produce, I make haste to place all the facts about it before the public.

On 17th instant the draft resolution on the subject of Primary Education was first moved in the following form:—

"It is the firm conviction of the Conference that the proposed transfer of the control of Primary Schools to the District Local Boards under the Primary Education Act will be positively injurious for the Mahammadan community as few educated and well-informed Mahammadans capable of safeguarding the interests of Urdu education are to be found in the districts. This Conference therefore strongly recommends that the Primary Education Act, 1923, should not be brought into force until the basis of control is widened and the Post of a Muhammadan Educational Officer is maintained on the staff in each district."

I opposed the above resolution very strongly on the ground that the Conference was not justified in passing such a resolution which would meet the general disapprobation of all other classes and communities, including our own community, and with the support of Mr. Syed Hafeaz Principal, Urdu Traning School, I succeeded in getting the draft resolution substancially modified. The resolution was therefore again brought forward before the open Conference on Sunday, and again proposed a further amendment. I explained to the House that it would be against the consensus of Muhammadan opinion in well-informed circles and particularly in the face the assurance given on the previous day by H. E. the Governor in his opening speech that there was no real ground for any misgiving or mistrust in the measure which should not be condemned without giving it fair trial, it would be extremely unpolitic to adopt any resolution like this. I pleaded for faith and confidence in our representatives on the school boards and I also referred to the safeguards already provided in the Rules. The President Hon'ble Mr. Dehlavi, with his usual tact astuteness, readily agreed to an amendment being made by Mr. Abdul Karim, Vakil, Sholapur, and myself, with the result that the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Kazi and finally approved and adopted 'nem. con.' by the open Conference.—

"In view of the opinion invited by Government on the draft rules prepared under the Primary Education Act of 1923, this Conference authorises its Governing Board to appoint a Committee to formulate and submit within a week necessary safeguards for the protection of Muhammadan Educational interests, and it authorises the Governing Board to submit them to Government."

A Committee was immediately appointed and Mr. Kazi, Principal, Reformatory School, Yerabda, Mr. Abdul Karim Bagwan, and myself were selected.

I do not know why a resolution which was never passed by the Conference should have been published and the resolution which was passed should have been suppressed. Whether it is an unintentional error, or a deliberate attempt to hoodwink the Conference and the community, it is the plain duty of the General Secretary to offer a satisfactory explanation.

Yours etc.,

M. I. BAIG.

Poona,

22 October.

THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think the tenants and the public of Bombay ought to be congratulated that this agitation has at last succeeded and they have been able at last to get an assurance from the Government to introduce the relief measure themselves. So long they had observed an adamantine silence. A Government Bill is certainly more welcome than a private measure, because it is bound to be more successful: besides it will give a full chance to bring in any number of amendments safe-guarding the tenant's interest: but it is quite essential that the agitation should continue and they should not rest till final success is attained.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. VELKAR.

A note issued by the Director of Public Health, Central Provinces, says The total mortality from epidemics reported during the week ending Saturday the 18th October 1924 amounted to 333 against 445 in the preceding week.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The All Burma Buddhist Council in the course of a memorial request the Government to abolish the rule regarding Pongyis to show respect to courts and officers in the same way as laymen and that no Pongyi who is convicted of offence other than parajika sins (murder, incelibacy, theft, and mis-presentation) be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and requires to give up yellow robe.—A. P.

* * * *

Arrangements are now complete for Poppy day celebration in Madras on November 11th. His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen have consented to become patrons.—A. P.

* * * *

A Coimbatore message says that plague is still raging in Dharampuram and fatal cases of attacks are reported chiefly from Panchma quarters. Many parts of the town are still described.—A. P.

* * * *

Sardar Shwar Singh, editor of the "Akali" and "Akali to Pardeshi" has been arrested for sedition at Amritsar.—A. P.

* * * *

A Rajkot message says.—A Borah gentleman named Tayebji was murdered at Rajkot in broad daylight at 11 a.m. on October 21st near the Nawa Kaka police chowky. The murderer who is stated to be an Arab who bore a grudge against the deceased made good his escape. Police are on his track.—A. P.

* * * *

The Girasias of Songad have put up a strong objection against holding of the third session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Songad. They as the landowning class insist that they should have been consulted before the organisers decided upon holding the conference at Songad.—A. P.

* * * *

A Cawnpore, message says.—In connection with the embesslements and frauds discovered by the Ballast Enquiry Committee, Mr B. L. Garr, Municipal Engineer, Rapkishore and Jadunandan, overseers, were arrested on Friday and their houses were searched. They were later released on bail after each of them had furnished security of Rs. 25,000.—A. P.

* * * *

H. E. The Viceroy has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Burma. "Deeply regret to hear of the death of Sir Maung Kin, Home Member. Kindly convey my sincere sympathy to members of his family Viceroy."—A. P.

* * * *

A Madras, message says.—The Madras session of the Oriental Conference will begin on December 22nd and will continue on 23rd and 24th. His Excellency the Governor will open the Conference and Dr. Ganganathja, vice-chancellor of Allahabad University will preside over the Conference.—A. P.

* * * *

A trouble was averted on Friday at the Court of Mr. Godbir, Deputy Commissioner, Moulmein, when the case under Section 103 against the Preacher of Hlaing, Pugyaw party was called for hearing on Wednesday. A crowd mostly composed of Pongyis and women got into the court and began to create noise. When it was asked by the police to disperse the women were conspicuous in refusing to move and were inclined to cause trouble. The Deputy Commissioner finally persuaded the crowd to be more orderly and warned them of the consequences in case of their continuing to behave in a disorderly manner.

The case was postponed without hearing and the crowd dispersed.—A. P.

* * * *

At the Mandlay High Court on Thursday the Chief Justice Mr. Robinson addressing the members of the bar referred, with regret, to the death of Sir Maung Kin. The Bar Association has passed a resolution conveying their sympathies to Lady Kin in her bereavement.—A. P.

* * * *

Disguished as a woman in Purdah a sub-Inspector and party arrested on Friday a gang of fourteen gamblers at a prominent place near the Lalamiah school, Amritsar.—A. P.

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